Book Reviews

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FOUR RECENT NOTABLE BOOKS OF TRAVEL.*

So many books of travel are mere records of curious and exciting experiences, either true or imaginary, that it is a pleasure to find appearing in the same year four distinctly scientific books, descriptive of little-known regions. The record of 1898 will compare favorably in this respect with previous years. Of these four books two have had their immediate excuse for publication in the eager interest of the American people which has been aroused by the unusual events of the year.

Professor Hill's book, although treating the West Indies in general, devotes particular attention to Cuba and Porto Rico. Thus there are ten chapters devoted to Cuba and five to Porto Rico, while the only other islands which receive more than one are Jamaica and Santo Domingo, to each of which three chapters are devoted. In each case there is a consideration of relief, climate and geological conditions with especial reference to their influence upon the fauna, flora and human inhabitants. The causal notion in geography is distinctly recognized throughout, so that the teachers of geography who are in touch with modern methods of teaching will find this volume a storehouse of important material, quite different from the mere descriptive matter to be found in most books of travel.

The people of the different islands are fully described, and there is a very interesting discussion of the history of the several islands, particularly with reference to its influence upon the culture and industries of the inhabitants. From this book one gains a very clear idea of the difference in colonial method adopted by the various nations which have controlled the islands, and their effect upon the people. The splendid colonial policy of Great Britain is shown to have produced, even in less favorably situated islands, conditions of life which have been absolutely prohibited by the baneful policy of the Spanish in the marvellously fertile though slightly developed islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. The contrast in this respect between Jamaica and Cuba gives us reason to hope that under the guidance of the United States our new wards may speedily rise from their present deplorable condition.

Readers with geographic tastes will find the chapters upon the origin and physiographic history of the islands instructive, though many will prefer to read Professor

* *Cuba and Porto Rico with the other Islands of the West Indies.* Robert T. Hill, The Century Co.

The Philippine Islands and their People. Dean C. Worcester, The Macmillan Co.

Through Asia. Sven Hedin, two vols., Harper & Bros.

Northward Over the "Great Ice." Robert E. Peary, two vols. Frederick H. Stokes Co.

Hill's scientific articles upon these subjects, where the development of the West Indies is much more fully treated. The general reader will find interest in these chapters, because they show that the islands are really mountain ranges rising from the depths of the sea and in places the seats of volcanic action; and one cannot help being impressed by the fact that this geological history has had a marked influence upon the people, even though they have been sadly interfered with by distant rulers. It is an excellent illustration of the conflict of physiographic and historical elements of control upon human development, in which, as is usually the case, adverse conditions of human control have not been competent to completely mask the ever-working influences of a physiographic nature.

The book is written by a scientist of high standing, a member of the United States Geological Survey, whose work has led him into various parts of Spanish North America and to many of the West Indian islands. Having geographical instincts, and a broader range of interest than is common among geologists, Professor Hill has been able to see the relation of facts to one another and to appreciate their bearing and importance in a broad way.

Being well equipped with first hand scientific knowledge concerning a large part of the West Indian region, Professor Hill has naturally given us what may be considered as essentially an *instructive* account of the region. Some will perhaps find *too much* instruction, especially of a geological nature; but every one must recognize that in most cases the geology introduced has been used to explain geographic facts. Educated people who wish to actually learn something about the West Indies, and particularly about Cuba and Porto Rico, will find this the book from which to gain information.

Particularly interesting is his description of the complexity of social conditions on the island of Santo Domingo, and also his chapters upon the race problems and the future of the West Indies. The book is of much value also because it gives an account of conditions which are about to disappear from two of the largest of the islands.

Professor Hill is exceedingly sympathetic in his treatment of the inhabitants, and if his interpretation of their character is correct, we have less to fear from our future connection with them than some of us have anticipated. The author shows very clearly the unnaturalness of the political conditions in the West Indies, and points out how distinctly unfavorable to their development, political and commercial, separation from the United States has been. He believes that upon all natural arguments, such connection with this country is demanded if their people would prosper, and, moreover, that the inhabitants will not prove to be more objectionable than some of our own citizens.

The importance of Worcester's book is proved by the fact that it has already reached its seventh edition, only a few months after its first appearance. One merely needs to read the book in order to understand the reason for this popularity. It is really a story; always interesting and at times intensely so. Moreover there is a fund of humor apparent every here and there, which at times is quite irresistible, though there is never any sign of buffoonery. Withal the book is a source of instruction; and, because of the interesting style, the reader is forced to absorb the instruction, whether he would or not. With marked skill the author has presented exactly the material that the general reader wishes to obtain, and has not littered his pages with facts and figures which can be found, by those who wish them, in other sources.

The volume really contains a narrative of two voyages to the islands made at different times in search of natural history specimens, particularly birds and mammals. It is not written in the usual form of an itinerary, but the several visits to an island are

grouped in a single chapter, so that the main basis for division of the subject is geographic, while the chronological basis is more closely followed in the description of each of the islands. By this means one is not able to easily follow him in his personal journeys; but, what is much more important, one obtains a clearer idea of the geography and conditions.

After a brief statement of the history of the archipelago, and a description of Manila, each of the islands is described, so far as could be done from the nature of his observations, which in some cases were necessarily limited. He tells us of his visits to the towns, his encounters with the Spanish officials and the priests, his relation with the natives and his travels and adventures in the woods. The narrative is interspersed with stories well told and to the point, and almost always illustrating some phase of the subject then at hand. Here and there too he modestly tells of some of his adventures, which were frequently exciting.

The chief value of the book, aside from its exceedingly entertaining story, is found in its clear description of the people of the islands. The wild tribes of the interior, rarely visited by white men, and never more fully described than in this book, furnish an interesting theme for description, and it is altogether marvellous that Worcester was able to visit them, and even live with them, and still be able to return to tell about them. Not less interesting is his account of the civilized and semi-civilized people near the coast, who have so long been oppressed by the Spanish rule and who are now in open rebellion against those who would deliver them from subjection. No doubt their bitter experience with the Spanish, so clearly described in this book, has led them to consider all foreigners as tyrants incapable of justice. After one has read Worcester's account one is able to understand that they might readily have acquired this conviction as a result of their experience.

While the characteristics and conditions of the inhabitants have received most attention, the author has also told us much of interest concerning the resources of the islands, many of which, notably the mineral resources, have been almost untested. It seems evident from what he says that thorough exploration will reveal mineral deposits of various kinds and of marked value. The Spanish have discouraged any attempt to develop these resources. There is much, too, upon the forest resources which are marvellous, in the abundance of their valuable tropical woods.

Although no specific attempt is made to describe the forests themselves, every here and there are accounts of experiences in the woods which give one a very clear idea of what the tropical forest is. The dampness and the fevers that are bred there, the difficulties of travel in its almost impenetrable tangles, the swarms of insect pests that abound, and the human and other animal inhabitants are all vividly described. Nor is the physiography neglected, though, as might be expected, there is vastly less upon this aspect than Hill has given us. Nevertheless the geologist will welcome Worcester's description of his visit to that interesting Taäl volcano of Luzon Island, which, in 1754, was the seat of such a destructive outburst.

It is entirely within bounds to say that this is a wonderful book, opportune in time of appearance and exactly meeting the demand. It is pleasant to note that President McKinley has in part rewarded the author by an appointment on the Philippine Commission; and those who read his present book will hope that his participation in this task will furnish him with opportunities for supplying the public with a second volume. Many of his readers have doubtless wished that he had also prepared a volume upon his forest experiences, and upon the natural history of the islands.

While Worcester, like Hill, sympathizes with the natives, it seems that his book contains convincing and entirely unanswerable arguments against expansion, although at the time that the book was written this subject had not been raised in the minds of the American people. A reading of this book may well be prescribed as a cure for the expansion mania. The lesson which he seems to teach is that our own, or some other government should guide and help these people. Spanish rule being destroyed, Spanish methods of taxation, and that terrible curse of Spanish priestly domination, which he so clearly and interestingly describes, should be swept away. The picture which Worcester gives of the condition resulting from these two curses is startling, even after all that has appeared in the newspapers.

After remedying these evils, the inhabitants should be protected and brought to a condition when they can govern themselves. One of the important general points in Worcester's book is the apparent proof that this result is possible; for there are already about 500,000 civilized or partly civilized natives, some of them already well educated. Nevertheless, even his sympathetic treatment of the Filipinos leaves the impression on the mind that only the best of them could be properly considered fellow-citizens at the present time.

The general reader in this country will not read Dr. Hedin's two volumes with the same pleasure that he finds in the books reviewed above; but the person with geographic tastes will find here a store of intensely interesting information. The author's journey from 1893–1897 extended over 6,000 miles, 2,000 of which were in a region not hitherto visited by Europeans. He travelled among the lofty Pamirs, in the Desert of Gobi, and across the plateau of northern Tibet, and his account of the region furnishes a source of new geographic facts of marked importance.

The book commences with a résumé of previous exploration which is followed by a chapter upon the plan and objects of the exploration. Naturally this plan was not followed in detail, because, as he proceeded upon the journey, he found good reason for modification; but, nevertheless, all of the important objects which he had in view were accomplished, and some entirely unexpected results were obtained. The chapters which follow that upon the plans and objects, deal with his overland journey from Sweden to the Pamirs and contain little of interest, for the region is already fairly well-known and, moreover, is exceedingly monotonous.

After this long journey from western Europe to central Asia, the author began work at once in the Pamirs, notwithstanding the fact that it was winter. His account of the journey over the ice-covered mountain passes shows full well the dangers that accompany winter travel among lofty mountains. Among the more important scientific results of this winter work was the study of some of the lakes whose depth he ascertained by soundings through the ice.

The following summer was also spent among the lofty Pamirs, particularly in the study of the glaciers of one of the highest peaks, Mus-tagh-ata which three times he attempted to climb, reaching once the elevation of nearly 21,000 feet, but failing to attain the summit of one of the loftiest mountain peaks of the world. From here Dr. Hedin proceeded eastward to the edges of the Desert of Gobi, which on the western end is called the desert of Takla-makan, where he fitted out a caravan to cross a portion of the desert. Apparently in part through lack of experience, though mainly through the incompetence and perhaps treachery of a native guide, the expedition was not properly outfitted and the journey became frightfully disastrous. It was only by the most heroic struggle that Dr. Hedin himself escaped the fate of death from thirst in

the desert that befell so many of his animals and two of his servants including the guide who was so much to blame for the disaster.

In his later travels through the Desert of Gobi, Dr. Hedin travelled with the utmost caution, never leaving the streams for any considerable distance, an indication of the impression produced upon him by his frightful desert experience. These travels had for their object a study of what he styles "the Lop-Nor problem." The river Tarim, fed from the snows of the lofty enclosing mountain, enters the Desert of Gobi, in the sands of which it is finally lost. His account of the conflict of the river and its tributaries with the encroaching sands of the desert is full of interest to the physiographer; but "the Lop-Nor problem" itself refers to a lake by this name located by the early Chinese cartographers as a large salt lake, but more recently described by General Przhevalsky as a fresh-water lake, considerably to the south of the ancient location. This difference has led to a dispute between Przhevalsky and Baron Richthofen, the great German geographer and Dr. Hedin's teacher. One of the prime objects of Dr. Hedin's journey was to settle this dispute, which he did by showing that the Tarim had, just before Przhevalsky's journey, extended farther south into the desert than usual, and formed a fresh-water lake which even now is disappearing.

Farther west in the Desert of Gobi Dr. Hedin discovered ancient cities buried beneath the constantly encroaching desert sands. His book does little more than record the fact of this discovery, and some of the more general features; but doubtless when his notes, collections and drawings have been fully studied, some facts of high importance concerning the ancient history of these cities will be stated.

The chapters that follow his description of the Desert of Gobi referring to his perilous journey over the mountains and high plateau of Tibet, are more condensed than those that precede, and the remaining chapters, recording his experiences and observations from Tibet to Pekin, are still more condensed, While the size of the volumes doubtless rendered this necessary, one cannot but regret that these regions could not have been more fully described, though probably Dr. Hedin's next journey to Tibet will furnish excuse for a full description of this little-known part of the world.

While a great deal of attention is given to the topographic problems of geography, in which Dr. Hedin is especially interested, it must not be inferred that he has neglected to consider the inhabitants. While he has not considered them specifically and described them by races, he has throughout both volumes told much of importance concerning their customs and mode of living, so that the reader interested in mankind will find here much information about people hitherto undescribed. They appear for the most part to be a simple folk, contented with their lot, even when their home is with the yak among the lofty mountains above the level of most of our highest American mountains, where they dwell with their flocks in summer and descend in winter to the valleys only slightly lower.

The description of his travels and observations are often as interesting as a romance; indeed, in places, his pages are fascinating, notably in the several chapters in the first volume which are devoted to the description of his first journey across the desert, with the terrible suffering and the splendid fight against death from thirst, a fate which overtook nearly all his animals and two of his servants. It is doubtful if a more vivid description of a desert has ever been written.

Dr. Hedin is a trained geographer, who is competent to observe not only the location of places and the habits of people, but also the facts bearing upon other sciences allied to geography. His description of the glaciers and their former extension, of the

desert conditions and the changes of river courses in the desert, and of the lakes of that arid region, as well as his remarks on the rock structure of the mountains, will interest the geologist. The meteorologist will be able to make use of his studies of the wind direction and the air temperature and the ethnologist and archæologist will find his descriptions of the people and their customs, and of the ancient cities buried in the sands of the Desert of Gobi, full of interest. When travelers who call themselves geographers are as competent to observe and describe as is Dr. Hedin, the profession of the exploring geographer will be a more dignified one than it now is.

The work is profusely illustrated, at first with beautiful half tones; later, because of the loss of his photographic outfit in the disastrous desert journey, by sketches, many of them made by the author, who possesses considerable artistic skill. Notwithstanding the fact that they are well made, one cannot fail to regret that the accurate picture of the camera had to be replaced by sketches, which at best are only partially true to nature.

There is, perhaps, too free a use made of native terms, which are naturally unfamiliar to all who have not made a special study of Central Asia. But any one who really wishes to know something about the climate, topography and people of one of the most extensive unexplored regions in the world, the "cradle of the Aryan race" will be willing to bear this burden in order to gain the information with which the 1,250 pages of the work are filled.

Equipped with the knowledge gained from previous journeys, Dr. Hedin is now preparing to start upon a new exploration of Central Asia, so that the contributions of this work promise to be supplemented at a later time. It may be noted, also, that already Dr. Hedin has published several important articles upon particular phases of his scientific work, and that some of his collections and facts are in the hands of specialists for investigation and report, so that the scientific importance of his travels is not to be measured by the results published in his book.

Central Asia and the polar regions now remain as the great unexplored portions of the earth, and numerous parties are at present engaged in their exploration. By lectures and articles, people in this country have been made familiar with some of the more interesting events of Lieutenant Peary's journeys in the Arctic regions; and therefore, his book, although appearing at a time when he himself was starting out upon his venturesome attack upon the north polar problem, has not created quite the sensation that Nansen's book did. Nevertheless, parts of Peary's book are quite as interesting and thrilling and his results fully as important as Nansen's.

The first of these journeys was the reconnoissance of 1886, in which Peary, with one companion, advanced well into the interior of Greenland to test his views concerning the possibility of utilizing the inland ice as an Arctic highway. It was his intention to follow this reconnoissance by a journey across Greenland; but Nansen anticipated him, so that there was little to be gained by repeating Nansen's journey. Peary then turned his attention to the North Greenland problem, and the remainder of the two volumes is devoted to a description of his achievements there.

Peary's first attempt to use for a definite purpose the ice cap, which transforms the interior of Greenland into a great snow-covered plateau, in places 10,000 feet high, was in his expedition of 1891–92. Proceeding to Greenland, accompanied by his brave wife, without whose aid it is doubtful if Peary would have done half that he has, he built his winter home in the neighborhood of that interesting race of Esquimaux who live on the shores of the Arctic, north of Melville Bay. Here, with a broken leg,

caused by an accident on the ship, Peary, together with his wife and assistants, spent the long winter night in comfort, although not far from the scene of several of the great Arctic disasters. He first proved, what Nansen later verified, that with intelligent planning and proper outfit, life in the Arctic, even during the winter, may be spent with as much comfort and freedom from danger as in the temperate latitudes. Even the baby girl, Marie, who came to them in one of the long winter nights, thrived in the warm house, while all outside was dark and cold.

The next summer Peary started, with his dogs and sledges, upon his first successful journey across northern Greenland to its northernmost shores, proving by his expedition that Greenland is really an island, and adding a store of fact to our knowledge of the geology and topography of the Arctic. The story of his journey across the great white ice is told in a fascinating way, and is worth reading merely as a story; but it is more than a story, it is the first description of this, the most absolute desert visited by man. Not a sign of life, even of the lowest forms, is to be seen. There is snow everywhere, under foot, on all sides, and in the sky above. It falls in feathery flakes and drifts about before the winds, so that at times travel is absolutely impossible. Into this great unknown Peary fearlessly advanced, never hesitating nor thinking of turning back; and he was rewarded by success! It is the Anglo-Saxon quality of pluck and perseverance that has made our race what it is; and Peary has more than a full share of these elements of success and it is the knowledge of this that leads his friends to the conviction that he will make a brave and, if not wholly, at least a partially successful attempt to reach the pole toward which his face is now turned.

Filled with enthusiasm, Peary returned in 1893–4 to renew his explorations; but partly through the large size and the characteristics of his party, and partly because of two unusually bad seasons, he was obliged to turn back from the ice cap. He however cached his provisions, intending to return to them the following summer, when he would once more push through to the northern margin of Greenland. Accordingly in 1894–95 he started out, accompanied by his faithful companions Lee and Henson, his dogs and sledges, but with a small supply of provisions, because most of his supplies were on the ice cap.

He searched in vain for his supplies, the winter snow had buried them absolutely, and Peary was confronted by the question whether he should return once more unsuccessful, or whether he should push on. He decided upon the latter course and on he went, notwithstanding the fact that his only hope for escape from starvation lay in his success in reaching the northern land before the food gave out, and then in being successful in killing some of the musk-ox which he had discovered there on the first journey. The account of this journey, of the weariness coming from forced marches and insufficient nourishment, of the terrible snow storms, the death of the dogs one by one, the struggle to reach the land and then the search for musk-ox, at first unsuccessful but at last, almost when all hope had gone, crowned with success, furnishes most fascinating reading. Then, weakened by their privations, and with their dogs reduced in number, they started back on a journey which promised to be never finished; but on they went, favored by fortune, and at last, almost dead from hunger, reached their Arctic home once more, but only after having made use of their faithful dogs as a food supply.

There is but brief mention of his summer voyages of 1896 and 1897, but considerable space is devoted to a description of the attempts, finally successful, to bring back the large meteorites near Cape York. There are chapters in the two volumes

devoted to a description of the various journeys by boat and sledge along the shores of north Greenland, and in these are interesting narratives of walrus hunts, accounts of the glaciers and descriptions of the coast lines. But more important than these, are the full descriptions of those exceedingly interesting North Greenland Esquimaux, whose home is farther north than that of any other known people. Peary has done much more for these Esquimaux, and has made their life better worth living. Indeed he has come to look upon them as his wards and they regard him as a true friend, whom they are ever ready to serve. If Peary succeeds in reaching the pole, no small share of credit must be given to these children of the Arctic, whose friendship he has secured through his ever thoughtful treatment of them. Peary's discussion of these Esquimaux is the only one which possesses real merit, and it forms one of the most important of his scientific contributions.

It is not the primary object of these volumes to convey scientific information ; they are rather intended to be descriptions of interesting and often exciting travels ; and, as is so common in such books, the story is told in the form of an itinerary, so that they really furnish a story of his several journeys.

These books record a history of careful planning, intelligent appreciation of conditions, marked personal bravery, and almost uniform success in execution of plans, which give reason to hope for equal success in his present still more venturesome journey. His narrative is written in pleasant style and can be read through from beginning to end with unabated interest.

Woven through the pages are many facts of decided scientific importance. For instance, while he is telling us of his wonderful fight for life on the great ice cap desert of the interior of Greenland, he at the same time tells us meteorological and physiographic facts which, prior to his travels, were unknown. These volumes, therefore, form an important contribution, not merely to the already extensive polar literature, but also to science ; and the importance of the contribution is greatly increased by the profusion of beautiful illustrations of all phases of his travels. Peary rarely went anywhere without a camera in hand ; and, as a result, some of his Esquimaux, walrus and ice cap pictures are absolutely unique.

His scientific results are really more important than a perusal of the pages of the present work would indicate. Some of his contributions have already been published elsewhere and others are partly promised in his preface. He has also done much for science by furnishing to American geologists an opportunity to visit the glaciers of Greenland, thus enlarging their knowledge and furnishing them with material for scientific contributions.

It is possible to present adverse criticism of all books, even the best, and, of course, Peary's work is no exception. The point in the book that calls most distinctly for adverse criticism is the tone used in one or two places in speaking of Nansen. This cannot but produce an unfavorable impression upon those who are not familiar with the facts, and it will hardly change the opinion of those who are. Doubtless there is some justification ; but it would have been better had Peary permitted others to distribute the credit where it belongs, as they will do in the end, in any event.

There are many who question the value of polar research, and Peary has had full reason to know that this is so. Therefore he devotes some space in his introduction to the consideration of this important question. After some discussion of the point, he closes with a paragraph which, in view of the fact that there are many doubters, and further that there is now a decided activity in Arctic and Antarctic research, deserves

to be quoted in full, because it is so clear cut and to the point. He says, "But suppose we admit that Arctic exploration is only a matter of sentiment, with no money return; no increase of commerce; no fruit of colonization; no harvest of great good for many men. Let it stand as a sentiment; it has good company. Love and patriotism and religion are matters of sentiment, and we ask no money return for them."

While some will hold that this will not bear close analysis, the point is notwithstanding good, that a scientific explorer, having for his sole object the acquisition of knowledge, needs no other excuse for his sacrifices, even if it be of his own life, than that he desires to gain knowledge, be it of the geology of Cuba, the fauna of the Philippines, the geography of central Asia, or the conditions surrounding the North Pole; and to the latter is added the incentive coming from the fact that, although many have tried to reach the region and learn the facts, all so far have failed.

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THE LESSON OF POPULAR GOVERNMENT.*

The Lesson of Popular Government, by Gamaliel Bradford, is a work that places every student of the subject under obligations to the author. To be fully appreciated, the book must be read carefully and with due regard for the fact that the writer who points out the defects of a system of government, warns the people of the dangers inherent in present practices, and shows what must be done if permanent improvement is to be effected, is infinitely more helpful to society than one who contents himself with sketching the growth of a system and pronouncing it very good. The superficial reader, especially if he be one of that class of Americans who delight in conveying the impression that they have chips on their shoulders and will consider that those chips have been knocked off by anyone who ventures the opinion that good may be found in some foreign systems of government, and that our own institutions are marred by grave defects, will be likely to write Mr. Bradford down as a pessimist, and un-American; intelligent students, on the other hand, will recognize in the work a keenly conscientious effort to write of popular government as it is, pointing out its struggles and its weakness as developed in this and other countries. Such readers will see that the author is in the best sense an optimist as to the possibilities of the future and is an American of the best type.

Mr. Bradford has absolute faith in the soundness of the foundations of our government and the character of our people, but he says, and proves, that we must readjust the governmental machinery unless we are to drift through practical anarchy and increasing corruption to military despotism.

Attention is called to the fact that the modern system of representation, based upon the votes of a whole people, is not older than our federal constitution; and then the author briefly examines the introduction of a liberal suffrage among the leading nations. Allusion is made to the development of the freedom of the press in England, with its enormous advantages to the public, the introduction of the practice of parliamentary reporting, the surrender in 1868 by the House of Commons of its right of decision in disputed election cases, when that power was transferred to the courts, the Ballot Act of

* *The Lesson of Popular Government*, by Gamaliel Bradford. 2 vols., 8vo. The Macmillan Company.

1872, and the Corrupt Practices Act of 1882. The author finds that it is in Great Britain that the best results of popular government have been worked out. In France, progress has been less steady, but the advance has been almost as great, while little encouragement is found in Germany. Rapid and satisfactory progress is being made in the commonwealths of the Pacific Ocean and in Cape Colony and New Zealand.

Naturally much space is given to the study of popular government in Great Britain, and the advantages of cabinet government are set forth with great clearness, notably those incident to the system under which cabinet ministers are members of Parliament. The author's review of the admirable administration of Great Britain's finances might well be studied by all who have to do with our own financial system. Discussing at considerable length the political history of France, Mr. Bradford concludes from that nation's experience under the Third Republic that the real evil is not in universal suffrage, but in the organization of government, and that "it is to be met by the establishment of a strong and independent executive power held responsible to public opinion." This, indeed may be said to be the keynote of the work, in so far as it relates to the remedy for existing evils. In the opinion of the author, the revision of the Dreyfus case, Captain Dreyfus being brought home, and given a fair and public trial, followed by acquittal and liberation, would prove that the French had made as great proportionate progress in true liberty and the justification of popular government as any nation in the world.

In the chapter on the President of the United States, Mr. Bradford answers Mr. Bryce's question "Why great men are not chosen presidents," by quoting the old adage that "it is of no use to set a man to do a boy's work," and he justifies this answer by showing that the presidency is, after all, in the hands of most incumbents, but an instrument of party politics. There will probably be a general agreement among students of government in the conclusion that it is a grave defect of our system that neither the President nor the cabinet officers have much power except as agents of Congress, and that, in any except an extraordinary abuse of what power they have, they may shield themselves from responsibility by keeping on good terms with the leading politicians of the two houses. The author's analysis of the weakness of the President's position is very keen. Lincoln was a strong executive, and that he was able to show his great qualities was due to the fact that Congress yielded to the stress of circumstances and left practically everything in his hands.

The House of Representatives is constantly surrounded by corrupting influences, and the committees, working in secret, are continually subjected to temptations to use their power over legislation for party rather than for public purposes. The author finds much to condemn in the methods of the House and Senate, the speaker of the former being the obedient instrument of the majority, and the Senate having "fallen into complete anarchy" as because no one in that body represents either the country as a whole or the administration of the government. In Great Britain, the ministers, who, as a matter, of course, are better posted respecting the needs of their departments than the average member is, not only have seats in the House of Commons, but have the initiative and guidance of legislation.

In his second volume, Mr. Bradford discusses state and city governments, remedies for existing evils, phases of executive power, democracy, the lesson of colonization and executive responsibility. The greater importance of the state government than the federal government to the inhabitants is considered, and gentle sarcasm is employed in the reference to the executive council in Massachusetts, which as all who are

familiar with the executive machinery of that state know, has no other function than that of tying the governor's hands. State legislatures, like the federal body, are unable to do their best work because no member represents the whole state. From the presiding officers down, each member is a partisan.

The Massachusetts commissions, now numbering thirty-four permanent bodies, are discussed, and the author draws the lesson that great evils result from the suppression of legitimate and responsible executive power. Though no direct reference is here made to the late William E. Russell, this portion of the work affords a fine indorsement of the position assumed by that able executive, who saw clearly and pointed out with force and courage the dangers resulting from placing great power in the hands of irresponsible bodies. The first requisite of good government is strong executive guidance and control, and the legislature should be the instrument for testing the work of the executive and seeing that the government is carried on in the interest of all the people.

Discussing our experiment in expansion, Mr. Bradford refers to the argument advanced in favor of that policy that England has colonies and has prospered through them, and his answer is that "in all her colonies which are not self governing, and therefore only nominally dependent, the success of England, that which has distinguished her from other colonial powers, lies in the government of dependencies by a despotic ruler, held at the same time to a strict responsibility to public opinion through an executive ministry in direct and public contact with parliament." We have no such machinery.

The leading cause of our failure in government is found in the fact that we have never carried into effect the chief principle on which our government is based—the separation of executive and legislative power. The obvious remedy would be in having members of the cabinet occupy seats in the Senate and House.

Mr. Bradford submits a complete plan of a city charter which will interest every member of the rapidly increasing body of men who are studying municipal government. He would have the whole executive power of the city vested in the mayor, who should have full power of appointment and removal of every executive officer; the mayor would be subject to removal at any time by a vote of three-fourths of the council, and would be eligible as a candidate at a new election to be held not later than ten days after the removal. He would give the mayor and heads of departments seats without votes in the council.

Coming to what is aptly termed "the turn of the road," Mr. Bradford's notes President Cleveland's attitude towards the Cuban question during the closing months of his administration, and refers to the drifting policy of the Republican party up to the adjournment of Congress, on July 29, 1897. He argues that notwithstanding the excitement following the blowing up of the "Maine," the feeling throughout the country in favor of war was more apparent than real. This apparent feeling was due to a lack of leadership which told upon the press just as it did upon the country. "A violent faction sweeps away Congress, and Congress sweeps away the press. A feeble executive playing into the hands of the legislature furnishes no adequate center of resistance."

In conclusion Mr. Bradford finds that if democracy is to accomplish the best results, there is needed a single executive head, elected directly by the whole people, and that the best field for this is the United States where "exists the strongest and best machinery for a successful government of democracy that has ever been seen in the world."

Mr. Bradford's work is a mine of information concerning the progress of popular government, and the mass of material is so admirably classified that it is invaluable for reference, besides being of very great general interest.

AMONG THE COLLEGES.*

THE Trustees of Trinity College have decided to erect a Natural Science Hall at a cost of $40,000.

DR. J. C. BRANNER, Professor of Geology in Leland Stanford Jr. University, has been appointed vice-president of the University.

MR. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, a trustee of Rockford College, who recently died at Wheaton, Ill., left $50,000 to Rockford College, Illinois.

KNOX COLLEGE, at Galesburg, Ill., has collected a fund of $100,000, thus securing the additional gift of $25,000 made by Dr. D. K. Pearsons.

DR. EDWARD L. THORNDIKE has been appointed Instructor in Genetic Psychology in the Department of Education at Teachers College, New York.

DR. P. L. SHERMAN, formerly Instructor in General Chemistry in the University of Michigan, has gone with Professor Worcester to the Philippines as his secretary.

DR. THOMAS J. SEE, well known for his important researches in astronomy, has been nominated for a professorship of mathematics at the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

PROFESSOR FRITZ REGEL, of Jena, and Dr. Erich v. Drygalski, of Berlin, have been appointed to professorships of geography in the University at Würzburg and Tübingen respectively.

PROFESSOR F. KÜSTNER, Director of the Observatory at Bonn, has been appointed Director of the Hamburg Observatory, Professor G. Rümker having resigned this position on account of ill health.

MR. A. E. H. LOVE, F. R. S., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and University Lecturer in Mathematics, has been elected Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy in succession to the late Professor Bartholomew Price.

PRESIDENT BRUSKE, of Alma College, a small Presbyterian institution at Alma, Mich., has announced that eleven men and women of Michigan, all except one residents of the Saginaw Valley, have jointly given the school an endowment of $225,000.

MR. W. L. CASCART has been appointed Adjunct Professor of Mechanical Engineering in Columbia University. At the same meeting of the Trustees the title of Professor R. S. Woodward was changed from Professor of Mechanics to Professor of Mechanics and Mathematical Physics.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE in addition to offering $250,000 for a free library in Washington, and $100,000 for a free library at Atlanta, has also offered to provide libraries for Richmond, Va., and Bellefonte, Pa. Mr. Carnegie has already given more than $8,000,000 for the establishment of free libraries.

VERMONT Academy has recently been the recipient of gifts amounting to $25,000. Gen. J. J. Estey and Mrs. Levi K. Fuller, of Brattleboro, Vt., have given $10,000 each, and Mr. David Crane and Mr. Willard Crane, of Burlington, Vt., $2,500 each. The total sum is to be applied to the endowment of the school.

* In order to make this section of BOOK REVIEWS as complete as possible, the editor asks for the coöperation of college authorities. Properly authenticated news will be printed of all changes in college faculties, changes in instructorships and important college news.

THE will of the late Alexander M. Proudfit, of New York City, gives $30,000 to Columbia University for two fellowships, one in letters and one for advanced studies in medicine. There are also numerous other bequests to public institutions, including $10,000 each to the Public Library and to the New York Free Circulating Library.

LAWRENCE S. WILLIAMS has recently been elected Associate Professor of Chemistry in the Armour Institute of Technology at Chicago. Mr. Philip D. Armour gave a further sum of $750,000 to the Institute in February. $250,000 will be spent on buildings and 500,000 to the permanent endowment fund. The Institute will now have over $125,000 income.

THREE measures for the benefit of Stanford University have been presented in the California Senate. They are in the form of amendments to the political code allowing corporations formed for educational purposes to accept gifts and bequests. When the bills finally become laws, Mrs. Stanford stands ready to turn over her own personal fortune of more than $5,000,000 to the college, and Governor Stanford's brother, who has made a fortune in Australia, will turn over in installments nearly $15,000,000 more

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STEPS are being taken to found a memorial in honor of the late Robert Herbert Quick, who accomplished much for the advancement of education in Great Britain. It is hoped that £500 may be collected and used to endow a Quick Memorial Library at the Teachers' Guild, London, where Mr. Quick's educational library is at present deposited. Subscriptions may be sent Mr. John Russell, Cripplegate, Woking Surrey. The Macmillan Company announce a biography of this noted pioneer in English middle class education.

THE Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, in Fifth Avenue, has accepted the call of Princeton University to fill the chair of English literature, just established and endowed with $100,000, on condition that the date at which he should assume its duties be left entirely to him to fix. This date he had not set yet, and it is impossible for him to decide that question until certain moral obligations, which he owed to his church, had been discharged. Dr. Van Dyke's new book, *The Gospel for a World of Sin*, will be published at the end of this month.

THE late Mrs. Martha S. Pomeroy has bequeathed to Wellesley College $60,000 for the erection of a dormitory, and also the residue of her estate. We also have to record the following gifts and bequests: Miss Maria Hopper has given $10,000 to Bryn Mawr College for the foundation of a scholarship. Syracuse University has received $5,000 from the heirs of H. H. Crary, of Binghampton, in accordance with the wishes he had expressed. The University of North Carolina has been given $15,000 by Mr. Julian S. Carr. Swarthmore College has received $5,000 by the will of the late Daniel Underhill.

THE Legislature of West Virginia, which has just adjourned, has been almost three times as liberal to the University of West Virginia as any previous Legislature. The largest appropriation ever granted by any one Legislature before this year was $74,000. This year the Legislature has given an aggregate of $196,800. The University has received funds to build a new fireproof library building, and also an armory building, and is just building a wing to University Hall. With its greatly increased financial resources, it is hoped that West Virginia University is about to enter on a new era. The attendance of students has

been increasing very rapidly the last year or two.

THE *Register* of Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa., for the year 1898–99, shows few changes in the governing or teaching force. Bishop Talbot has been elected to fill a vacancy in the Board of Trustees. Professor Langdon C. Stewardson has assumed the duties of the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and the new professorship of History and Economics has been filled by the election of Mr. John L. Stewart, late lecturer in that department. The Department of Mechanical Engineering has lost the services of Messrs. B. H. Jones and L. O. Danse as instructors, and their places are filled by Messrs. L. N. Sullivan and J. C. Peck. Messrs. John Boyt and F. O. Dufour have been promoted from the grade of assistant to that of instructor, and Mr. Joseph Barrell has been elected Instructor in Geology and Lithology.

IN a recent number of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, Professor A. B. Hart publishes a comparative statement of the attendance at the leading American universities. According to his figures the institutions rank in numbers as follows:

Undergraduates in arts and sciences: Harvard, 2,260; Yale, 1,755; Michigan, 1,429; Wisconsin, 1,097; Columbia, 802; Chicago, 783; Pennsylvania, 653; Johns Hopkins, 187.

Graduate students: Chicago, 370; Harvard, 319; Columbia, 313; Yale, 270; Johns Hopkins, 192; Pennsylvania, 151; Wisconsin, 87; Michigan, 73.

The Medical department: Pennsylvania, 793; Columbia, 695; Harvard, 546; Michigan, 408; Johns Hopkins, 201; Yale, 112.

The law department: Michigan, 720; Harvard, 543; Columbia, 341; Pennsylvania, 312; Yale, 195.

DR. HÖLDER, Professor of Mathematics of the University at Königsberg, has been called to Leipzig, and will be succeeded at Königsberg by Dr. Schönflies, of Göttingen. Dr. Alois Lode has been made Associate Professor of Hygiene at Innsbruck, and Dr. Helferich, of Greifswald, has been called to Kiel as successor to Professor v. Esmarch, who has retired. Dr. Otto Weiner, of Giessen, has been appointed to a full professorship of physics in the University at Leipzig, and Dr. Hans Held has been promoted to an assistant professorship of anatomy in the same university. Dr. Walter König has been appointed Professor of theoretical physics in the University at Heidelberg, and Dr. Jakob Führ, professor of Geography in the Polytechnic Institute at Zurich. Dr. Pelikan has been promoted to an assistant professorship of mineralogy in the German University at Prague.—*Science*.

A NEW college for women is now seeking incorporation from the Massachusetts State Legislature. It is the intention to establish it in Boston. The institution was provided for under the will of John Simmons, a Boston merchant who died about twenty-five years ago, and the trustees named in the petition for incorporation are J. Sawyer and H. G. Nicols. The name of the institution as called for is the Simmons Female College, and it is understood that the Simmons estate has an accumulation of about $2,000,000 that can be applied to the purpose. No site has yet been selected, and the question of curriculum is still in doubt. It is the intention of the trustees to follow the evident purpose of Mr. Simmons to let the higher arts and sciences go and to give women a practical education that will enable them to make a living. It is the purpose to give instruction in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping and such subjects as a woman would need to study to enter commercial life.

The entire property and assets of the

corporation are not to exceed $4,000,000 at any time. The petition is now in the docket of the Legislative Judiciary Committee.

THE will of the late Mr. Edward Austin, of Boston, Mass., provides for public bequests of more than one million dollars, four hundred thousand dollars going to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. *The Technology Review* gives the following extracts from the will referring to gifts to educational institutions. I give to Harvard College, Cambridge, 500,000 dollars, the interest upon which they will pay to needy meritorious students and teachers, to assist them in payment of their studies. To the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, I give four hundred thousand dollars, the interest to be applied as that of my bequest to Harvard College. To Radcliffe College (women's college) I give thirty thousand dollars, the interest to be in the same as that to Harvard College. To Roanoke College (Julius D. Dreher, President) I give thirty thousand dollars, on same terms as that to Harvard College. To Tuskegee Normal and Industrial School (Booker T. Washington) I give thirty thousand dollars, on same terms as that to Harvard College. I give to bacteriological laboratory (Harvard Medical School) ten thousand dollars. Mr. Austin was one of the class of East India merchants so prosperous in the first half of this century. He was born in Portsmouth in 1803, but his childhood was spent in Boston, where also his permanent home and interests were centered.

ANOTHER educational institution, to be affiliated with the Catholic University of America, is to be begun at once on a five-acre tract adjoining the university grounds. The new structure, to be known as the Holy Cross College, is intended for those members of the congregation of the Holy Cross who have taken their degrees in the University of Notre Dame. The architect is Mr. A. von Herbulis, whose plans for the Supreme Court building in the national capital have been accepted by the United States Senate. The edifice is to be completed early next September.

A number of important changes are noted in the faculty. The professorship for the Shakspere-Caldwell chair of dogmatic theology, resigned by Monsignor Joseph Schroeder a year ago, has been given to the Rev. Edmund T. Shanahan, Ph.D., D.D., J.C.L., of Boston. The Rev. Daniel Quinn, Ph.D., who resigned last year as Professor of Hellenic Literature, has been succeeded by George M. Bolling, Ph.D., of Baltimore. Mr. James A. MacDonald, A. M., a recent graduate of Harvard, has become a member of the faculty of the professional School of Law, where he has introduced the Harvard case system into the work of the middle and senior classes with good results. Dr. John Joseph Dunn, Ph.D. (Yale), of New Haven, is an additional instructor in the School of Letters, and is teaching Latin. Mr. Edmund B. Briggs, D.C.L., LL.M., who was last year a fellow in the School of Social Sciences, has been made a member of the faculty of law, and the Rev. Lucien Johnston, S.T.L., who was a fellow in the School of Theology, holds an appointment as instructor in theology.

OUR two oldest universities have taken the lead in a movement which must be generally imitated in the course of time by all of the higher educational institutions, and which will render the lot of the college professor in the next century much more comfortable than it has ever been in the past. The great drawback to the teacher's life has always been that his compensation was too small to allow savings during his active years which would relieve him from anxiety as to old age. Both the professor and the institution have suffered from this. The instructor could never feel at ease

when he considered the approach of the time that ought to mark his retirement, and the college authorities have oftentimes shrunk from forcing the withdrawal of an old professor who had outlived his usefulness because he would be left without means of support. Something over a year ago the Yale corporation decided that any professor who had served for twenty-five years might, at his own request, be retired on reaching the age of sixty-five upon a pension one half the amount of his salary. Harvard has now provided that either a professor or an assistant professor who has served twenty years and reached the age of sixty may then retire with a pension that shall be at least one-third of his last salary, and may reach as high as two-thirds by proportional additions for longer service than twenty years.

This pension system is not only a thing of importance in itself, as a policy which, when generally adopted, will make the career of a college professor more comfortable, but it is also significant as marking the greater recognition of the value of the teacher's work which is coming to prevail. The "Sabbatical year" is another modern invention which adds to the attractiveness of this life, allowing the professor one year in every seven on full or nearly full pay, which he is expected to spend in "getting out of the ruts" and preparing himself for better work the next years, by study and travel in Europe very often. The government itself shows signs of realizing the great truth that, when our universities are well manned, it is to them that it should turn for expert ability in great emergencies. When President McKinley wanted three Commissioners to send to the Philippines for a thorough investigation of the situation in those islands, he found that he could not do better for two of the places than to take the President of Cornell and a professor of the University of Michigan. There is every promise that in the next century the trained teacher will have larger opportunities of usefulness in this country than ever before.—N. Y. *Evening Post.*

Virginia.

IN consequence of the death of W. H. Perkinson, Professor of German, the Board of Visitors have transferred the work in German for subsequent sessions to Professor James A. Harrison, who will also have charge of the work in the English Language. At their meeting in June the board will elect a Professor of Romanic Languages. Rev. Charles A. Young, B.A., of Chicago University, was appointed Instructor in Hebrew for the session of 1899–1900. Professor Noah K. Davis, of the Department of Philosophy in the University of Virginia, will be Dean of the same department in Chicago University during the Summer Quarter.

Dr. Charles W. Kent, head of the Linden Kent Memorial School of English Literature, has been invited to take charge of the Summer work in English in the University of North Carolina. The Medical Course will after this session be extended to a Four Years' Course to meet the requirements of the recent advance in other first-class medical schools. The Department is to have, too, a new hospital, the plans for which will be adopted in June. The Belinda Randall Dormitory Building will be erected during the summer and be ready for occupancy in the fall. This will be a small building with not more than forty suites of apartments, but it will be modern and well appointed. The death of Professor Walter D. Dabney, of the Law Department of the University of Virginia, will necessitate the reorganization of that department and probably the election of another professor.

Nebraska.

ON the morning of Charter Day, which was February 15, Governor Poynter signed the bill restoring the one-mill tax for future revenue. When the University was founded in 1869,

a tax of one mill per dollar upon the grand assessment roll was enacted for its support. This levy, after the heavy expenditures of opening the University had been met, was reduced to three-eighths of a mill, which, until the expansion of recent years, yielded a sufficient income. The other sources of revenue are the provisions of the Agricultural Experiment Station Act, passed by Congress in 1887, and the "Morrill Fund" enactment of 1890, together with the proceeds from sales and leases of endowment lands, originally 136,080 acres. The total aggregate biennial income, including fees, has been of late something like $260,000. As the University had outgrown this revenue, necessitating specific appropriations, at each legislative session, from the general funds of the State, the present bill was framed to consolidate the income and simplify the book-keeping in the Steward's office. The bill passed both houses with little debate or opposition.

The passage of this measure ensures a continuation, for the present, of the free-tuition privileges that Nebraska students have from the first enjoyed. If there is to be development proportionate, for half-a-dozen years at the furthest, with recent growth, the authorities will be compelled to resort to tuition charges. There are no incidental or other expenses in the undergraduate colleges, except a matriculation fee of five dollars, and a diploma fee of the same amount. Laboratory students pay for the material actually consumed. In the Graduate School there is a matriculant charge of five dollars, and a diploma fee of twice that sum. The Board of Regents is authorized to restrict the free-tuition provisions of the statute to students resident in Nebraska, but this has in no case been done.

One of the crying needs in recent years has been for more room. In 1895 the new Library Building was completed, affording some half dozen seminary and recitation rooms, on certain floors not yet needed for books, as a temporary relief. Last October the Mechanics-Arts Hall, containing twenty-eight laboratory and lecture rooms, was dedicated. It is expected that adequate funds will be available, in the next biennium, to enlarge the Armory and Gymnasium, and to provide an assembly hall capable of accommodating the whole student body. In the enlarged audience room, which must have a seating capacity of not less than 2,500, it is proposed to set up the Trans-Mississippi Exposition Organ, secured at the close of the season by the Alumni, as a gift—their first considerable one, to the University.

Chicago.

IN connection with the third annual meeting of the Council of the American Institute of Sacred Literature, which took place at the University of Chicago, March 3–5, six student conferences were held. The general subject was: "The College Students' Difficulties in Connection With the Bible," and addresses were made by various members of the University faculties and visiting professors. "The Scientific Difficulties," "The Ethical Difficulties," "The Doctrine of Evolution," and "Inspiration" formed some of the special topics, which were treated from both the theological and the scientific point of view. These conferences followed by informal discussion aroused much interest among the students.

Two other public lectures, one by Professor Von Holst against "Imperialism," with the title "Some Lessons We Ought to Learn," and Professor Judson's spirited defense of the present policy of Congress, have been widely commented upon.

The preliminary announcements for the Summer Quarter show that of the regular faculties of Arts and Science one hundred and five members will give instruction during the summer. Twenty additional instructors from other colleges will give courses for a part or whole of the Quarter. Among these latter are Professor Noah K.

Davis, of The University of Virginia, in Philosophy; Professor G. A. Smith, of Glasgow, in Old Testament History; Professor Henneman, of the University of Tennessee, in English; and Miss Jane Addams. The announcement of courses indicates that instruction as a whole is fairly evenly divided between the two terms. Thus the increasing number of regular students who are in residence for the full Quarter will be provided for. In addition to the regular courses for the Summer Quarter three groups of general daily lectures have been arranged for in Literature, History, and Science.

During the Spring Quarter President Harper will not be in residence. Professor Michelson, head of the Physics Department will attend the meeting of the International Committee of Weights and Measures in Paris. He is at present engaged in delivering a course of lectures at the Lowell Institute. Professor Capps, of the Greek Department, and Professor Manly, head of the English Department, will also be in Europe. Various other members of the faculties take this Quarter for their annual vacation.

The never-ending Latin question has come up once more for discussion in the faculties. Under the present arrangement for entrance, all students are required to present two years' work in Latin, and are advised to present as an elective subject two additional years. If the student enters without the two additional years he is required to take them in the junior colleges. In two of the colleges (those of Literature and of Arts) he is required to take three courses in addition to his four full years of preparatory Latin. The requirement of four years of Latin in the preparation for the College of Science has been offered by some members of the scientific departments; the last proposition has been in sum to reduce the amount of Latin to two years to be taken before entrance. This cutting down of the entrance requirement in Latin to two years would result in all probability in a final abandonment of Latin as a required subject in the College of Science. It is a curious fact that at the same time some consideration is being given to the question of merging the three present degrees into one, the A.B., thus abandoning the distinctions between the four undergraduate colleges.

Johns Hopkins.

THE notable feature of Commemoration Day exercises, held in Ira Coy Hall on February 22d, was an address by President Gilman on "The History and Prospects of the Johns Hopkins University." A few weeks after the death of Johns Hopkins, twenty-five years ago, the group of men whom he had chosen—judges, physicians, lawyers and merchants—met to receive his great bequest and to organize a University. The powers of the board of trustees were absolute and unrestricted, and it was only after careful study, travel and counsel, that certain general principles were accepted for the determination of the scope and method of the new institution. Instruction began moderately and unobtrusively. "Professor Remsen consented to open a laboratory in a shabby rattle-trap which had chimneys and flues, but not much besides; and Professor Rowland declared that all he asked for was "the back kitchen," where he proposed to study (and did study with great results) the mechanical equivalent of heat. Dr. Martin's best work was done in the humble rooms deserted by lodgers. It was said that Professors Sylvester and Gildersleeve only needed small rooms, one to be furnished with a blackboard, and the other with a copy of Plato." The choice of the building site, now occupied, was unpremeditated. As its convenience became evident, adjacent property was purchased and convenient buildings were erected.

After describing the development of the University and referring to the contribu-

tions which those connected with it have made in every department of science and of letters, President Gilman said that for the first time since 1888 the financial condition of the University was definite. The income of the institution was much reduced from what it was originally; but it would permit activity on the present basis —without enlargement. What is much needed by the Johns Hopkins University is income—free from all conditions, to be applied from time to time toward the most pressing necessities of salaries, books, apparatus and publications. Four great departments, to each of which the name of a donor might be attached, are in need of special endowment: (1) the School of Medicine, (2) a College, (3) a School of Physical Science, (4) the Library. Finally, the removal of the University abode from a city to a suburban site is a possibility within the reach of individual philanthropy.

Steps are b ing taken for the organization of a Hopkins graduates' club, to serve as a common meeting ground for graduate students in attendance at the University, younger members of the faculty and local alumni. The plan was recently broached by Professor Herbert B. Adams, and a joint committee representing the several interests concerned have the matter under advisement. One of the cherished institutions of the early days of the University was a Hopkins Club, where professors and advanced students met in general camaraderie. Its death came with the formation of a city University Club, and the proposed organization is to fill the gap that has since remained.

The Johns Hopkins Press have in preparation for immediate issue as an extra volume of the Studies in Historical and Political Science, a detailed monograph upon "the Financial History of Baltimore," by Dr. J. H. Hollander, Associate in Economics. Dr. Hollander will also edit in the same series a volume of "Studies in State Taxation," consisting of six descriptive and critical essays by advanced students of the University, upon taxation in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Kansas, respectively.

A striking portrait of the late Professor Sylvester, the eminent mathematician, has been presented to the University and hung in Ira Coy Hall. The students of Professor Remsen have paid a similar tribute to their teacher and friend. Announcement has also been made of the gift of a sum of money adequate for the annual award of a Sylvester medal upon terms to be hereafter announced.

Wisconsin.

AMONG the various departments of the University of Wisconsin, the College of Mechanics and Engineering is one of those that have increased most rapidly in numbers and efficiency in recent years; indeed the last report of this college shows that in the past five years the percentage of increase in the number of students enrolled has been greater than at any other state school of engineering. The growing needs of the college led in January to the creation of the office of Dean and the appointment of Professor J. B. Johnson, of Washington University, to the new position. Besides his well-known books in the field of general and structural engineering, Professor Johnson has recently published the address on behalf of better technical instruction which he delivered at Boston last August, as President of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education.

Recent publications issued by the university include the Biennial Report of the Board of Regents, which contains detailed statements of the finances of the institution and the reports of the President and Boards of Visitors; and the Annual Report of the Agricultural Experiment Station, a substantial volume of three hundred pages recording the results of investigations carried

on during the past year by the professors of the College of Agriculture. Among new publications by individual professors may be mentioned Professor Olson's *Norwegian Grammar*, Professor Forrest R. Jones' treatise on *Machine Design*, Professor Turner's edition of the Genet and Mangourit correspondence for the Historical Manuscripts Commission, and Professor Voss' edition of Murner's *An den Adel deutscher Nation*, which appears at Halle in Braune's series of reprints.

Through the efforts of Professor Voss and the generosity of a number of German-American citizens of Milwaukee, the sum of $3,200 has been placed at the disposal of the University for the enlargement of the library in the field of Germanic philology. This will prove a valuable addition to the resources which Madison already possesses in the German and Scandinavian collections of the University, and in the four thousand volumes of old Dutch works contained in the Tank collection of the State Historical Society.

Throughout Wisconsin and the colder regions of the United States generally much interest has been shown in the process devised by Mr. R. W. Wood, of the Department of Physics, and Professor D. C. Jackson, of the Department of Electrical Engineering, for the thawing of frozen water pipes by means of a current of electricity. The method has been tried with success in several cities and seems to have done much to convince the general public of the utility of scientific studies.

In the course of the winter a number of lectures have been given by persons not connected with the University, among them being "The New Olympic Games," by Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of Cornell; "A Classical Archæologist before the Sistine Madonna," by Professor B. Perrin, of Yale; "Some Aspects of Life in the Old South," by Professor W. P. Trent, of the University of the South; and the biennial address before the State Historical Society by Professor George B Adams, of Yale.

Indiana.

THE thing of most importance to Indiana University within recent days happened outside the college walls. The controversy in the State Legislature just adjourned, was of great significance, not only to the University but to education throughout the State. The nominal issue was the reorganization of the State Board of Education, the matter of its future composition being the moot point; the underlying question was whether the public institutions of higher learning should remain at the head of the system of public instruction. An issue was squarely set between state and denominational institutions, and the result of the controversy is a thorough vindication of the present system.

For half a century after its establishment in 1820, the university remained a small college, which boasted a few remarkable men in its Faculty, but whose influence in the State could not cause anxiety to any possible competitor. But under the administration of President Jordan (now of Stanford), the university in name began to be one in fact. Prescribed courses gave way to elective courses, and students began to come in greater numbers. The increase in attendance has steadily gone on; within the last five or six years the number of students has been doubled; and in this respect the University leads all the colleges of the State.

Most of the private or denominational colleges have accepted this remarkable growth of the state university as a natural tendency observable in most of the states of the central part of the country. Their acceptance of the situation carried with it a willingness to co-operate with the State institutions in the intellectual development of the state. A few men of the denominational colleges, however, were unwilling to regard the ascendency of the university

as established, or even righteous; and therefore assumed an attitude of hostility to the public higher institutions of learning, even going so far as to urge a reduction in the amount of money given by the state to its educational institutions, and strenuously urging a revocation of special privileges supposed to be enjoyed by these institutions on account of their official representation on the State Board of Education.

This board is required by statute to "take cognizance of such questions as may arise in the practical administration of the school system of the State, not otherwise provided for, and duly consider, discuss, and determine the same." The board is composed of the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the school superintendents of the three largest cities of the State, and the presidents of the three State institutions of higher learning,—the State Normal School, Purdue University, and Indiana University. The presidents of the several denominational colleges concerned in the movement proposed a complete reorganization of the board, by making all of its members appointees of the Governor, or by forcing at least the withdrawal of the three presidents—the reason for reorganization being the supposed undue power in state educational affairs that representation on the board gave the state institutions. This question, then, as to whether the public institutions of higher learning should be represented on a board which has to do with all public instruction, was exhaustively considered by the Legislature. The movement against the state institutions, which had gathered at first a good deal of strength, culminated in a hearing accorded to both sides by a committee of the Legislature. The outcome is that the board by legislative enactment now consists of precisely the same members as before, and three additional members (gubernative appointments) at least one of whom is to be a county superintendent—an increase of membership deemed wise by all interested in state education.

Whether rightly or not, the movement has been regarded by the school men of the State as an attack on the integrity of the public-school system, and the result is accounted to be a strengthening of the University. And, indeed, here in the West, universities supported by the State have, in our phrase, "come to stay." The State universities of the West are growing far more rapidly than the denominational colleges, and the people are beginning to take a just pride in their own institutions. At least that is the interpretation which the educational men of the State put upon the action of the Indiana Legislature when by a decisive majority it determined to stand by the public institutions of higher learning.

Vassar.

THE question of President Taylor's decision in regard to his call to Brown University kept the College in a state of suspense for some weeks. But now that Dr. Taylor has made up his mind to remain at Vassar, it is needless to say that all are congratulating themselves and the college upon his choice. During thirteen years Dr. Taylor has proved himself a tactful and successful administrator, and in the light of such a past the whole college—trustees, faculty, alumnæ and students are looking forward with confidence to the attainment under the same guidance of sounder ideals in education and broader conceptions of scholarship.

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Vassar '78, prominent for work in certain lines of social science in England, gave a course of five lectures during the week ending March 3, in connection with Professor Mill's course on the labor problem. Mrs. Blatch discussed the question of industrial education, particularly for women and took a strong position against those who

advocate special training in domestic occupations for girls. She favored as broad a manual training for girls as that now given to boys and deprecated the beginning of special training for any occupation at an early age, because of its tendency to dwarf and narrow the individual.

Mr. Robert B. Adam, of Buffalo, N. Y., has recently presented to the Department of Economics a fine steel portrait of Adam Smith with an autograph letter written by him in 1777.

Mr. Edward Rod will lecture before the College, April 17th, on the Revival of Dramatic Art or Cyrano de Bergerac.

Dr. Charles Waldstein, Director of the American School at Athens, is expected to lecture in May on the Excavations of the Argive Heræum.

On February 25th, Miss Ruth Emerson, of New York, gave a very interesting account before the Hellenic Society of an archæological trip among the Greek Islands with Dr. Dörpfeld.

Professor French is giving a new course this year in Educational Psychology. The work is conducted according to the seminary method, and those aspects of mental science are studied which are of practical importance to the teacher. The course has already covered habit, attention, apperception and imagination, and will include imitation, emotion and volition.

The third annual meeting of the Vassar Alumnæ Historical Association was held at the College on February 25th. An address was delivered by Mrs. Robert Abbe, of New York, on the City History Club, the object of which is to raise the level of citizenship by the study of local history.

During the past year the Association presented to the College a number of valuable publications in special lines of history, the most important work being the *Jesuit Relations*. Other gifts of books, presented through the Association, bearing on the early history of Providence and Rhode Island, and special gifts of money to the amount of $237 were also received. Up to the present time the Association has given nearly 400 volumes to the College Library.

A letter was received from Professor Salmon, giving some account of her examination, as a member of the Committee of Seven, of the methods of teaching history in the English schools; her conclusions on almost every point were decidedly in favor of the American system. Professor Salmon is now seeking to investigate the methods employed in the French schools.

The session closed with a discussion of methods of arousing interest in history. The present membership of the Association is 180, including 16 life members.

Leland Stanford Jr.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY has the unenviable distinction of being the only university in the United States that pays taxes to the state. Two years ago a bill was introduced into the California Legislature to exempt a portion of the University property from taxation, but it failed to pass, the principal objection being that the bill was considered unconstitutional. The friends of the University have kept steadily at work since that time, and during the political campaign last fall members of the Alumni Association interviewed the candidates for the Legislature and found that it was the almost universal opinion that the state was standing in the way of her own progress by taxing Stanford University. Consequently a bill was introduced into the present Legislature providing that an amendment to the constitution be submitted to the people at next election, authorizing the Legislature to exempt the university property. The measure has been passed by a large majority in both houses. Thus California has placed herself in line with her sister states in the encouragement of higher education. The fifty thousand dollars a year which are paid to the state

under the present law can be used to great advantage in increasing the facilities for work in the different departments.

President Jordan's late fishing trip in Mexico promises excellent results for science. Three large river systems were fished—the Rio de las Balsas, the Rio Grande de Santiago, and the Rio Panuco. Professor Snyder, who accompanied Dr. Jordan on the trip, is at work upon the collection. He states that the faunæ of the three rivers are found to be different. Those of the Panuco and Balsas are closely related, however. Several new species were taken from each of the rivers. These belong to the families Siluridæ, Catostomidæ, Cyprinidæ, Cichlidæ, Atherinidæ and Pocciliidæ.

Along with the vast amount of outside work which Dr. Jordan is called upon to do, the growth of the university has so increased his administrative duties that he has been compelled to create the office of vice-president. Dr. Branner, Major Professor in the Department of Geology, has been appointed by President Jordan to fill this position. Dr. Branner is not only a man of great scientific attainments, but is also possessed of the executive ability which will make his assistance most valuable, and insure the president that in his absence the affairs of the University will not suffer.

A very valuable course of lectures is being given during the present semester on "The Jewish Framework of Christianity," in connection with the Department of Bronomics by Rabbi Voersanger, of San Francisco. Judge Lindley, of San Francisco, is also giving a course of lectures in connection with the Law Department on mining law.

The Department of Hygiene, under the direction of Dr. Wood, is doing work which is of greatest importance to those interested in the practical problems of human life as related to the sexes. The work is not only valuable to students, but is of vital importance to parents in the instruction of their children. It is conducted along scientific lines, each problem, so far as possible, being studied in the light of the results of recent physiological investigation. The courses in the Hygiene of Sex are open to all advanced students, and are given as regular university courses.

The Philippine question is receiving more than an ordinary share of attention at Stanford, due no doubt to the fact that President Jordan is taking a prominent part in the discussion of the question. He has already delivered three addresses before the students, in which he has opposed expansion. The Hon. John J. Valentine, President of the Wells Fargo Express Company, and the Hon. Horace G. Platt, of San Francisco, have each delivered an address at the University upon the same subject. Mr. Valentine is a man of great business foresight, and brings to his subject a valuable knowledge of Oriental customs and conditions gained by personal observation. Mr. Platt opposed the views expressed by Dr. Jordan and Mr. Valentine.

Dr. Jordan's "Footnotes to Evolution," published by the Appletons and Professor Campbell's, "The Evolution of Plants," published by The Macmillan Company, are the latest works by Stanford professors. Next summer a volume of sermons and addresses delivered by the late Dr. Thoburn at Stanford University, will be published.

Professor Edward Howard Griggs has resigned his position as head of the Education Department, to begin work as a public lecturer in New York.

Pennsylvania.

THE patriotic spirit was again manifest at the exercises of University Day, Washington's Birthday, and the deliberative logic of President Seth Low's address on "The United States in 1899" was a fit sequel to the reassuring, but unimpassioned discourse of

President McKinley delivered under the same auspices a year ago, before the outbreak of the Sanish-American War.

In the two important inter-collegiate debates between Cornell and Pennsylvania, and Pennsylvania and Michigan, Pennsylvania won in the former and lost in the latter. The effects, however, of the defeat is perhaps more salutory than that of victory, as the direct stimulus to new efforts in oratorical exercises among our defeated men last year amply showed. It is to be hoped that these forensic contests may gain an importance in our colleges and universities that will be at least commensurate with the popular interest in athletic contests throughout the country.

The following scholarships have been named: The E. Otis Kendall Memorial Scholarship, The John White Field Scholarship, and The Francis Peters, of Philadelphia, Scholarship.

Subscriptions are beginning to come in for the George Allen Professorship of Greek Language and Literature.

Among the new additions to the Museum collections which are now being housed in the new Museum Building, are a Buddhist Temple, which has been erecting under the direction of Professor Summerville, who is preparing a monograph describing the objects in the temple. Dr. W. H. Furness and Dr. H. M. Hiller have recently brought a new collection of fossils from the lime quarries and phosphate mines on the Gulf side of Florida. These collections have been made on behalf of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy. Among the animals thus far identified are the elephant, mastodon, and rhinoceros.

The mid-year examinations recently held in the College show a most favorable diminution in the number of conditioned students since the adoption of the more rapid entrance examinations. The percentage of conditions in the four years running as follows; Senior, 2; Junior, 3; Sophomore, 4; Freshman, 6.

The Veterinary Department has recently received a gift of $5,000 as a bequest from the late Mrs. Joseph E. Lippincott, and a recent donation received by the library is the sum of $7,000, to be spent in completing, if possible, the collections of official publications of the British government. P. S. King & Son, of London, are engaged in making up a set of "Blue Books." About one hundred of these are published each year, covering a wide range of subjects. About 2,000 volumes have already been received, including the reports of the Labor Commission, the correspondence relating to the Venezuelan boundary, the reports of the local government board, and that of the commission on secondary education. There is also a selected series of British and foreign state papers, from 1812 to 1895, in sixteen volumes. The library has recently secured the journals of the two houses of Parliament and the statutes of the realm, from 1235 to 1703, in eleven volumes.

The University now owns the library of the late Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, numbering about 3,000 volumes. The new acquisition is particularly rich in literature, science, and mediæval history, including the much prized "Annals of History" and "Ginlini's Municipal History of Milan."

On the personal side of the university, a number of items of interest have been chronicled. Dr. J. M. Da Costa has been elected to the Board of Trustees.

Professor Joseph French Johnson has been appointed lecturer upon monetary problems in the Department of Philosophy.

Mr. Frank Edson Perkins has been elected Assistant Professor of Design in the School of Architecture.

Dr. Edwin J. Conklin's title has been changed from that of Professor of Comparative Embryology to that of Professor of Zo·ology.

Dr. J. B. Deaver has resigned the Assistant Professorship of Applied Anatomy.

Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Johns Hop-

kins Medical School, has been appointed Professor of Pathology, to succeed Dr. John Guitéras; who recently resigned to return and take up his work in Cuba.

Professor Chas. C. Townsend, who recently resigned his professorship in the Law School, has been presented with a loving-cup by the students of the Department.

M. Rod, who has been lecturing before the Circle Francais at Harvard, has been invited to lecture later at the University of Pennsylvania.

Yale.

THE subject of debating has been much under discussion recently. The great Yale debating society, or Yale Union, is said to be practically defunct, although large encouragement has been given it. There is, moreover, a general enthusiasm as to debating. Yale has been so fortunate as to win three consecutive intercollegiate debates. One indication of weakness in the Yale Union is that class debating clubs have arisen; the Seniors have their "Windy Club;" the Juniors their "Junior Wigwam;" and the Sophomores have two societies—the "Sophomore Wigwam" and "The Wranglers." While these are all flourishing they are not official class organizations and are not self-perpetrating. On the contrary, they depend upon the support or ability of a selected few, the withdrawal of whose support would endanger the existence of the organization. An attempt is being made to fix upon the Yale Union as the center of a confederation of debating clubs, all of which shall be managed by one central organization.

The publication of the Report of President Eliot of Harvard gives an opportunity for an interesting comparison of the two institutions as to their courses of instruction and the amount of instruction given in each department of study for the year 1897–8. In the succeeding table the figures refer to hours per week of instruction on the subjects named: the first column refers in each case to Yale and the second to Harvard:

Ancient Languages,	3 683	1,801
Mathematics,	1,870	927
Philosophy,	1,890	1,806
Political Science,	2,170	2,845
History,	2,232	3,161
English,	2,224	4,093
European Languages,	2,263	3,860
Natural and Physical Sciences.	1,325	3,248
Biblical Literature,	139	12
Art,	42	1,374
Music,	30	150
Military Science,	14	367
Physical Culture,	14	0
Total,	17,896	23,696

This table shows very well the characteristic tendencies of the two universities and will no doubt accelerate at Yale the movement already of considerable strength to decrease the comparative amount of attention given to the ancient languages and mathematics, and to increase that given to history, English, modern languages, and natural and physical sciences.

It will be noticed that the number of hours in philosophy is in both institutions practically the same, while in ancient languages and mathematics Yale leads in a striking manner. On the contrary, Harvard leads in an equally striking manner in the subjects which have comparatively recently come into active demand.

The discussion as to President Dwight's successor still continues. One of the prominent names more recently mentioned is that of Professor Geo. B. Adams, of the History Department, whose recent and most satisfactory text on European History has again brought him prominently before the educational world. The rumor connecting President Harper, of Chicago, with the Yale presidency, aroused some excitement, but seems to have had no foundation in fact.

Two candidates have been nominated

for other vacancies in the Yale corporation. They are Henry F. Dimock, of New York City, and Col. Norris G. Osborn, of New Haven, editor of the New Haven *Register*.

Yale's latest bequest is by Herbert Stewart, formerly of New London, Conn. He leaves $40,000 absolutely and as much more to accrue eventually to Yale University. It is to be used for scholarships in the Sheffield Scientific School for the benefit of poor and meritorious young men born in New London and Waterford, Conn.

Professor J. M. Hoppin, the oldest professor in continuous active service in the university, has resigned his position as professor of the History of Art. He has been professor for 38 years and now is in his 80th year. It is said that he expects to devote the rest of his life to literary work. He came to Yale in 1861 as college pastor and professor of Homiletics, which place he filled until 1879 when he took the chair of History of Arts.

Professor Wm. G. Sumner, of Yale, has followed up his famous lecture on "The Conquest of the United States by Spain," by signing the recent appeal to the people of the United States to co-operate in an attempt to induce the government to suspend hostilities in the Philippines, in order that they may be offered independence upon a guarantee of the protection of property.

The new pamphlet announcing the elective courses for next year, will soon be out. The number of courses does not differ materially from last year. Professor Ladd goes to Europe; Professor Willams gives a course on The Principles of Evolution; Dr. Stearns on Ethics; Dr. Davies on Æsthetics; Dr. Scripture on Psychology of Expression. Professor Huxley offers two new courses, one on History of Economic Thought; the other on Regulation of Trade and Industry. Professor Irving Fisher will not be able to return for the year 1899–00.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

THE completion of the new Pierce Building and its occupation by the Departments of Mechanical Engineering, Architecture, Chemistry and Biology, has led to many changes in the older buildings. Rogers has benefited particularly. The large hall formerly subdivided for the use of the Biological Department has been cleared of partitions. A gallery has been built round a large part of the room, and book cases, reading tables, etc., have been placed in it.

In this room is now housed the English department library, the books of general reference, and all books and pamphlets which do not belong positively to the various department libraries.

Another library, that of mathematics, has now been provided with suitable quarters. A room on the second floor of Rogers has been stripped and rebuilt. Here, too, mahogany book cases and furniture, rugs and portraits have provided appropriate setting for the volumes.

A special case is now filled with the mathematical and astronomical library of Professor Runkle, presented recently to the Institute. Mr. Runkle was President of the Institute from 1868–78; he has been Professor of Mathematics from the opening of the college, and he was for thirty-five years with the Nautical Almanac. During this time, he has accumulated not only a wide collection of elementary mathematical text books which furnish a history in themselves of the progress of teaching mathematics, but also many rare and valuable sets of mathematical works. Among others Bowditch's translation of La Place's Mécanique Céleste, Price's Treatise on Infinitesimal Calculus, Mange's Application de l'analyse à la Géométrie, Plücker's Analytische Geometrische Entwicklungen, the collected works of Jacobi, Steiner, Barrow. Carnot's Géométrie de la Position, and many valuable early numbers of mathematical journals. In

addition to the works given by Professor Runkle, the library is rich in works on the higher mathematics, and in models made by Brill, of Darmstadt, many given by Mr. Wigglesworth.

A dinner was given recently at the Technology Club by the Corporation and Faculty of the Institute, in honor of Daniel Chester French, '71, the sculptor, whose magnificent bust of General Walker now faces the visitor or student entering Rogers. Among those speaking were President Crafts, President Drown, of Lehigh, Professor Charles Eliot Norton, of Harvard, and Mr. C. Howard Walker.

A Geodetic Observatory is a necessary part of the equipment of an institution giving instruction in geodetic methods of surveying. The plans for the erection of such an observatory near Boston have been under discussion ever since the adoption of what is known as the Geodetic Option of the Course in Civil Engineering, but it was not until May of 1898 that the observatory became an established fact.

This observatory is intended primarily to be used in giving instruction in the most refined methods of determining latitude and longitude and secondarily to be used in magnetic and gravity observations.

A hill in the southeastern part of Middlesex Fells was chosen for the site. Here was found a firm foundation for the most delicate instruments, free from the vibrations caused by railroad and highway traffic and not too far from Boston. There is an unobstructed view of the heavens and the horizon, with the two United States Coast Geodetic Survey triangulation stations, at Blue Hill in Milton and Prospect Hill in Waltham, in plain sight.

The Park Commissioners kindly granted permission to the Institute for the erection of the building, with the provision that it should be built of field rock and with pleasing proportions. The exterior was designed by Professor Homer. The building is of stone ; it is fifteen feet square and contains the following apparatus, namely; a transit instrument of two-and-one-half inch aperature, twenty-seven-inch focus, with a delicate level and micrometer eyepiece for latitude observations ; a sidereal chronometer ; a chronograph ; a magnetometer ; a dip circle ; an altazimuth instrument ; and various other smaller appliances, such as a heliotrope, a self-recording barometer, etc. During the present year it will be further equipped with a one-half second pendulum for determining the force of gravity.

Observations have been made during the past term for the determination of time, and on latitude by Tolcott's method. Arrangements have been made for the determination of longitude by telegraphic connection with the Cambridge Observatory.

Much work has been done at the observatory that could not before be performed at any of the Institute buildings. This is especially true of the tests on delicate spirit levels and the determination of constants depending on such observations, and is due to its freedom from vibrations, while its distance from all magnetic disturbances renders it especially favorable for observation with the magnetometer and dip circle.

It has been attempted to give the students in geodesy such practice as will not only illustrate the theory, but enable them to make satisfactory observations of paramount value with all the various instruments mentioned, at the end of the work. The observatory will also be used by all civil engineering students in connection with their fourth year astronomy.

The observatory, on account of its unique position will be a valuable magnetic station and its observations will probably be incorporated in the general magnetic work of the United States Government.

The additional room gained by the Engineering Laboratories, through the erection of the Pierce Building and the ad-

dition of the new tandem compound engine now being run, allows of a greater variety of work during an exercise. Where thirty men formerly worked on one engine and its pumps, fifteen men now work on each engine. This gives the men twice as much work as formerly, and the opportunity to learn very much more.

Cornell.

A CHANGE of some importance to Cornell is the substitution by the Trustees of the new Summer Session for the former Summer School. In 1892 certain professors co operated to offer summer courses of six weeks' duration in about a dozen subjects, chiefly natural science and modern languages. Their primary purpose was to contribute something to the improvement of the teaching in those preparatory schools from which Cornell freshmen largely come, especially the high schools of New York State. Accordingly the scientific courses were designed for such teachers as might wish to fit themselves for laboratory work, while the language courses were intended to diffuse a knowledge of good methods of teaching the living tongues, including English, it being thought that the average of instruction in these fell below the grade usual in the teaching of the classics.

The official attitude of the University towards the new departure was at first like that of the United States towards the partition of China—"disinterested neutrality." The venturesome professors were allowed the use of buildings and apparatus—upon assuming personal responsibility for possible damage—and were told to go in and win. They were to pay the expenses of advertising and conducting the courses, to set such fees as they thought best, and to keep the surplus if any there should be.

The experiment of summer courses proved successful, and the *Register* for the following year announced that "the Summer School has now become an integral part of the University, and the number of courses offered is considerably increased." The General Faculty assumed some control over the courses to be offered, and even allowed students already matriculated in the University to enter regular examinations in subjects which they had pursued in the Summer School only. Otherwise it went on much as before, a semi-private venture for the profit and at the risk of such professors and instructors as might offer courses in it. At first the attendance grew. After a couple of years it remained nearly stationary, and several of the professors who had begun the school found it possible to make better use of their vacations in uninterrupted study or in travel, and withdrew. Others of the well known professors remained faithful, but instruction in the Summer School certainly drifted to some extent into the hands of younger and less experienced men—instructors and assistants. President Eliot says that two sorts of men make good teachers, young men and men who never grow old. Apparently some of the schoolmasters, and especially the school ma'ams, who came to Cornell in the summer had a less favorable opinion of young men as teachers. At any rate the feeling grew that the Summer School must be made either something more or very much less.

The coming of President Charles DeGarmo from Swarthmore to Cornell as Professor of the Science and Art of Teaching, gave the Trustees the desired opportunity. They established in the place of the Summer School a Summer Session, of whose faculty Professor DeGarmo was made Dean. In the words of its first Announcement, "The principal object of the Summer Session is to furnish instruction to teachers in high schools and academies." To this end "the larger proportion of (the courses) will be conducted by regular professors," who "are to be regularly appointed and paid by the University." In other words, the Summer Session is an additional term of six weeks, in

which are offered seventy-five courses by most of the professors of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The precise relations of this separate term, with its separate faculty, to the rest of the University are as yet rather ill defined, but enough is already known of its prospects to warrant the prediction that the new Summer Session will far surpass the Summer School in extent and usefulness.

In the Faculty of the Summer Session there appeared two names that are new to the Cornell teaching force. One is the name of a Cornell graduate, who teaches from October to June in a southern college. Its presence suggests a way in which the work of the Summer Session may be kept comprehensive without calling on those Cornell professors who may prove unwilling hereafter, even for a substantial addition to their salaries, to sacrifice to the routine of summer teaching the "vacation" time, which they need for laboratory research, for field-work in natural history or geology, or for writing, if they are to do what the University has a right to expect.

But among Cornell alumni, at least, more attention will be attracted by the name of "Anna Botsford Comstock, B. S., Assistant Professor of Zo-ology with reference to Nature Study in Insect Life." It is not clear just what this portentous title may connote, but it is clear that Mrs. Comstock is the first woman to be appointed "professor" by the Trustees of Cornell University. She is not, however, the first woman to give instruction in the University, as Miss Brownell, since her appointment as Warden of Sage College and Lecturer on English Literature, has conducted classes regularly. But Miss Brownell, since she is not called "professor," is not, under the University Statute, a voting member of any faculty, as all professors in any of the colleges are. It may be noted, however, that by recent action of the University Faculty, Miss Brownell was approved as an examiner of candidates for the doctor's degree in English literature during the approaching absence of Professor Corson, a position to which heretofore only members of that Faculty have been eligible.

Michigan.

AT their December meeting, the Board of Regents decided to assume entire control of the Summer School, thereby making it an integral part of the University. This year's session will extend from June 28th to August 10th. A large number of advanced courses will be offered, in which students may receive credit toward a degree. There will also be other courses designed especially for those who teach, or are preparing to teach in the Secondary Schools. A number of special lectures, bearing on the history and teaching of several branches will be given by members of the Faculty. A few courses have also been arranged in subjects preparatory to entering upon regular University work.

A fitting memorial is to be erected in memory of Henry Simmons Frieze, Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in the University from 1854 to 1889, and twice during that period Acting President of the University. A granite monument will be placed near his grave in Forest Hill Cemetery, modelled after the famous sarcophagus of Scipio Barbatus in the Vatican gallery at Rome. This monument is a tribute from the Alumni of the University; it will be unveiled with appropriate exercises on Alumni Day, June 21st.

A new catalogue of the art gallery of the University of Michigan, prepared by the curator, Professor M. L. D'Ooge, has just appeared. An examination of it shows that the whole number of entries is about 2,700, 467 numbers being given to the Lewis collection of paintings and marbles, which has recently been arranged for public exhibition. Among the paintings

distinguished by Professor D'Ooge as specially worthy of attention are The Twins, by Bouguereau; Richter's Slave Girl of the Alhambra; Grace before Meat, by Jordan; A Montenegrin Chieftain, by Valerio; Cattle Pasture in Holland, by De Haas. The casts of the arch of Trojan, presented to the University by the class of 1896, will be mounted in the extension of the art gallery in the new addition to the library building.

The following papers and reports before the Classical Club, which has held bi-weekly meetings, may serve to indicate the range of work pursued during the present year: Review of Lane's Latin Grammar, Professor Rolfe; Recent Criticism of the Text of Cæsar, Professor Kelsey; The Sources of the Anonymous Valesii, Professor Drake; Recent Articles of Interest in the Rheinisches Museum, Mr. Hadzsits; Did the Romans say *avrum* or *aurum?* Review of Birt's Monograph, Professor Hempl; Recent Excavations and Discoveries in Italy, Dr. Dennison; Greek Tragedy and Greek Art, Dr. Wait; A Lost History of the Roman Empire, Mr. Morey; Horace and the Tradition of Satire, Professor Geo. L. Hendrickson, of the University of Chicago; The Division of the Roman Provinces in Cæsar's Time, Mr. Thurnan; Report of the Committee of Twelve on Latin and Greek, Professor Kelsey; Recent Excavations in Delphi and Corinth, Professor D'Ooge.

The subject of beet sugar manufacture is attracting considerable attention in Michigan just now, and a study of the industry with experimental analyses of beets for sugar are being made in the chemical laboratories of the University. Professor Paul C. Freer, of the department of general chemistry, has been giving especial attention to the matter, and during February read a paper on Sugar Beets and Beet Sugar at a large farmer's institute. A course of laboratory work and lectures upon the subject is announced for the Summer School by Erwin E. Ewell, of Washington, one of the United States chemists of the Department of Agriculture.

The total enrollment of students in the University at the beginning of the second semester was 3,122. These were apportioned among the different departments as follows: Literary, 1,308; engineering, 250; medical, 427; law, 750; dental, 243; homœopathic, 63; pharmaceutical, 81. This is a slight increase over the number enrolled last year at the same time.

The sixth annual May Festival will be held May 11th, 12th and 13th, and will, as usual, consist of five concerts. Among the soloists are Sembrich, Campanari, Sarah Anderson, Jacobe, Evans Williams and Myron W. Whitney, Jr. The chorus this year numbers about 300 voices; the orchestral work will be furnished by the Boston Festival Orchestra. The principal compositions rendered will be the Sampson and Delilah by Saint Saëns, Brahm's Requiem and Verdi's Stabat Mater.

This year for the first time in the history of the University, a partial system of compulsory gymnasium work has been introduced. The freshmen of the literary department are required to devote at least two hours each week to regular exercise in the gymnasium. Although no credit is given for this work, it is required for graduation. The cause of athletics has not been neglected the last two months. A new cage has been swung in the gymnasium for the indoor training of the battery candidates for this season's baseball team. The management has secured as coach, Henry Clarke, the ex-Chicago pitcher, who has been for two years past a student in the law department. The idea of an extended eastern trip has been practically given up, because of the difficulty in arranging satisfactory dates. There will be the usual encounters with western teams, and a desperate effort will be made to sustain the reputation won last season on the

gridiron. Track athletics are also receiving their due attention. This winter for the first time there has been formed a Hockey Club. Several games have been played with Canadian teams, and while the latter were in each case victorious, it is reported that, taking into consideration the superior skill and training of their opponents, the members of the Michigan club made an exceptionally fine showing.

Professor Henry S. Carhart, of the Department of Physics, and Mr. Victor E. François, Instructor in French, have been granted leave of absence for one year; Assistant Professor Joseph H. Drake, of the Latin Department, and Professor Alfred H. Lloyd, of the Department of Philosophy, have leave of absence from May to October to do certain work abroad.

California.

"SINCE we are but beginning to realize in a vague way the vast possibilities for commercial development which center around the Pacific Ocean, the location upon the shores of that ocean of the first real College of Commerce to be founded in the United States, seems to have a peculiar appropriateness and a deep significance for the future." (*Merchants' Assoc. Rev.*, October, 1898.)

On March 9, 1897, a resolution was presented in the Board of Regents, by Regent Rodgers, providing for the establishment of a College of Commerce in the University of California. On January 15, 1898, the committee having the matter in charge reported in favor of the motion; and on the same day the College was established. Since this is the first complete College of Commerce of university grade founded in the United States, some account of its scope and of the considerations which led to its establishment may be of interest to the university world.

For a full description the reader is referred to the *University Chronicle* (Berkeley, December, 1898), which contains the report of the Committee and the Announcement of Courses, and to two articles by Professor Plehn (Dean of the College) in *The Merchants' Association Review* (San Francisco, October and December, 1898). From these sources we select and quote.

From the *Announcement* as follows: This College is intended to afford an opportunity for the scientific study of Commerce in all its relations, and for the higher education of business men and of the higher officers of the civil service. A complete College of Commerce should provide for two sets of activities: (1) instruction; (2) scientific investigation. Eventually the College should carry on continuous investigations in all the movements of trade; in transportation, communication, exchange, finance, banking and insurance; in markets, products and prices; in short, in all the conditions, legal, political, economical and physical, upon which trade depends. The results of these general investigations should be published for the use of the community, and special investigations should be made from time to time in response to the demands of the community. The College should also offer those persons intending to enter a business life or the civil service, an opportunity to obtain a "college education" which will have some practical bearing upon their future work. In order to accomplish this object adequately the College should be able to offer, besides the fundamental courses, a large number of special courses upon the different subjects more or less closely related to commerce, so that the student may arrange his studies with special reference to the object he has in view.

That the step taken by the University of California was advisable is evident. For, as Professor Plehn says, commercial organization is the order of the day, and the successful administration of the vast aggregation of capital, the buying and selling of goods in the world's markets under the

conditions of world-wide competition require the broadest mental training and the widest knowledge that can possibly be obtained. Therefore, once again the universities are called upon to expand their courses. They must offer the merchant and business man a thorough training in the scientific principles underlying the profession. The things to be taught are more important than book-keeping and accounting. They demand, first, the general discipline and culture requisite to success in any series of mental operations; and secondly the information and training specially adapted to the end in view. This second requirement has two sides. On the one side it presents all those sciences that deal with the principles and practice of exchange (economics, finance, the political sciences, the history of industry, mercantile law, and the laws relating to property in different countries); on the other side it presents the sciences that deal with transportation and with the materials of commerce, or the wares to be exchanged (hence, geography, and a considerable number of the natural and technical sciences).

That the establishment of the College is justified, historically, the experience of other nations proves. In the German Empire there are probably sixty Commercial high schools; in France and Belgium, ten; in the Austrian Empire and Italy, fifteen. And some of these were founded over a hundred years ago. But it is to be noted that they are independent schools, established generally by merchants' guilds and the like, and having no affiliation with other institutions nor with each other. The success of these schools has been creditable, especially in view of their development outside and in spite of the universities and pedagogic efforts; and their influence upon commercial enterprise has been so extensive as to excite alarm in Great Britain and set her to devising similar methods of commercial education.

This movement in the University of California, while availing itself of the experience of other educational institutions, is novel in that it has established an institution at once of general culture and commercial training of *University grade*, and has incorporated it in the University of the State, with a complete curriculum that will lead up to a Bachelor's degree (designation not yet determined). But while novel, the step taken is the natural and logical outcome of the economic development of the country. It is, moreover, but the outcome of an intention which California has had in mind for thirty years. It was provided for in the Organic Act of 1868, which established the University of California, and which enumerating the colleges that shall compose the University, specifies a College of Commerce. The action of the Board of Regents on January 15, 1898, was merely the fulfilment of this, the first statutory provision in the United States for the erection of a university course in commerce.

Similar courses will naturally develop in different parts of the United States. But a few weeks after the announcement of the scope and purpose of this College of Commerce and of the provisional arrangements for the commencement of instruction this year, the University of Chicago established a College of Commerce by grouping together the departments of Political Science, Political Economy, History, Sociology and Anthropology; a plan which would not appear to provide for the training in language, literature, mathematics and science included in the California curriculum. Columbia University has for some time had a plan for a Commercial Department under consideration. And for years the University of Pennsylvania has had its Wharton School of Finance on a much less comprehensive plan than the California College of Commerce, but with a similar purpose.

The College takes its place in the Uni-

versity of California besides those of Letters, Social Sciences, and Natural Sciences, as the fourth of the Colleges of General Culture; and as distinct from the five Colleges of Applied Science. The requirements for admission and the prescribed studies are the same as those of the College of Social Sciences or of the College of Natural Sciences, according to the student's aim. As in those colleges, half of the curriculum is prescribed (English, History, Foreign Languages, Mathematics, Science); about one-quarter of the curriculum must be devoted to an advanced *elective* taken from certain stipulated *groups* of study: Economic, legal, political, historical, geographical, technological (concerning transportation, and the materials of commerce), mathematical and linguistic; the remainder of the curriculum is left as Free Elective to the preference of the student. It will be observed that the mere arts of the counting-room do not, of course, belong to the list of studies. It is the intention of the authorities to maintain the course upon a high scientific plane. It is also intended to encourage or require students to spend one or more years in some foreign country, that they may become familiar with its commercial and industrial conditions.

On March 8, 1898, George Davidson, Ph.D., Sc.D., was elected Professor of Geography in the College. A Professor of Maritime Transportation, and a special Professor of Commerce will be added as soon as possible.

In August last, at the opening of the half-year, three entering students matriculated in the College, and a number of students already enrolled in the University were transferred to the new College from other colleges.

On September 13, 1898, Miss Flood, of San Francisco, endowed the College of Commerce with the Flood Residence and tract of about 540 acres near Menlo Park, Cal.; one-half interest in about 2,400 acres of marsh land adjacent to the residence tract, and four-fifths of the capital stock of the Bear Creek Water Company which supplies water to Menlo Park.

Notes and Announcements.*

James Russell Lowell and His Friends, Edward Everett Hale's reminiscences, is to appear in April, and by mere coincidence, Edward Everett Hale, Jr.'s, sketch of Lowell, in the *Beacon Biographies*, will be published during the same month.

Men's Tragedies is the title of a volume of nine stories by R. V. Risley which is in press for immediate publication by The Macmillan Company. As its name indicates, the book is a set of realisms, but they are the realisms of idealists, strong, high, pure and desolate men—not the realisms of the gutter and the garret.

The Maternity of Harriott Wicken, by Mrs. Henry Dudeney will be published early this month by the Macmillan Company. It is a novel of marked ability. A realistic and remorseless study of unhappiness. The protagonists are three women and two men. It is said by those who have read this book in advance sheets that is a novel to be reckoned with.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS have in press, for early publication, a volume entitled *Two Women in the Klondike*, by Mary E. Hitchcock. The volume will present the record of a journey undertaken in the summer of 1898 by Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, the widow of the late Commander

* Publishers are requested to note that all literary announcements should be in the editor's hands not later than the 16th of the month. The subscription list of BOOK REVIEWS is one of 10,000 names. It circulates chiefly among the educational and professional classes and members of the book trade.

Hitchcock, U. S. N., and Miss Van Buren, a grand-niece of President Van Buren.

Physics for Beginners is the title of a work written for use in College and Secondary Schools by Henry Crew, Ph.D., Professor of Physics in the Northwestern University.

The author's treatment differs from that in other elementary books on the same subject in that it is more consecutive. It is at every point experimental and quantitative.

Electricity in Town and Country Houses, by Percy E. Scrutton, is the title of a popular, practical, and fully illustrated handbook just issued by the Macmillan Company. Domestic applications of electricity have been treated in this volume in as concise and complete a manner as possible, so that it may come within the compass of the every-day well-informed householder as well as the electrician.

Bird-Lore (The Macmillan Company) for April, contains a letter from Governor Roosevelt urging the importance of protecting our birds, which shows the writer to be a genuine bird-lover and thoroughly conversant with his subject. The same number also contains contributions from Annie Trumbull Slosson, Florence A. Merriam, Ernest Seton Thompson, Frank M. Chapman and others, and there are some remarkable photographs of wild birds from nature.

PROFESSOR MACVANE'S translation of Seignobos's *Political History of Contemporary Europe 1814–1896; Elements of Finance*, by Professor William M. Daniels, of Princeton; *Talks to Teachers*, by Professor William James, of Harvard; *Economics*, collected papers of the late Gen. Francis A. Walker; *Standard English Poems*, selected by Henry S. Pancoast, and a one-volume unillustrated edition of Britton's *Flora*, are among the works soon to be issued by Henry Holt & Co.

The Quest of Faith is the title of the latest book by Thomas Bailey Saunders, author of *The Life and Letters of James Macpherson*. It consists of about eight chapters upon the current philosophy of religion and will be published shortly by The Macmillan Company. As Agnosticism is the state of mind that is perhaps most generally characteristic of the present day, the first chapter deals with some of its arguments, as they are advanced by the writer, who is most often regarded as its chief exponent.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY will publish early next month *A Selection of Poems for School Reading* by Marcus White, Ph.B., Principal of the State Normal Training School, New Britain, Conn. The Selection has practically been made by students themselves, as the book is the outcome of many years in the classroom. It consists of a large body of verse among the masterpieces in English literature which is not to be found elsewhere in a single collection. The text will be accompanied by needful notes and short biographical sketches of the author.

THE Clarendon Press, Oxford (New York, Henry Frowde), has in active preparation *A Concordance of the Proper Names in the Septuagint*, by H. A. Redpath; *The Oxyrhynchus Logia and the Apocryphal Gospels*, by the Rev. C. Taylor; *A Dictionary of Vernacular Syriac*, by N. J. Maclean; *Letters of Ricardo to Trower*, edited by James Bonar and J. H. Hollander; a second series of *Studies in Dante*, by the Rev. E. Moore; a Supplement to Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, by T. N. Toller, and *Modern Land Law*, by E. Jenks.

THE fifth volume (1821–1837) of McMaster's *History of the People of the United States* is forthcoming from D. Appleton & Co., along with *A History of American Privateers*, by Edgar S. Maclay; *Admiral Porter*, by Professor J. R. Soley; *The Reminiscences of a Very Old Man (1807–1897)*, by the late veteran engraver John Sartain; *The Principles of Taxation*, by David A. Wells; *Outlines of the Comparative Physiology and Morphology of Animals*, by Joseph Le Conte; *Montaigne's Education of Children*, by Dr. L. R. Rector, and *Idylls of the Sea*, by Frank T. Bullen.

The Development of the English Novel is the title of a book by W. L. Cross, assistant Professor of English Literature at

Yale, which will be published in April by The Macmillan Company. The author's aim has been to point out the first appearance of new elements in the progress of fiction, such as the introduction of letters, history, humanitarianism, and psychology, and to trace in outline the development of those new departures. To the main text are added bibliographical indications for the student, and for popular use a list of twenty-five prose-fictions logically arranged, showing in large outline the development of the English novel.

Doubleday & McClure Co.'s spring announcements include the Temple Edition of Dickens's Works in forty volumes (in connection with Dent & Co.); *With Sampson Through the War*, by W. A. M. Goode; *Life Masks of Great Americans*, by Charles H. Hart; *The United States of Europe: On the Eve of the Parliament of Peace*, by W. J. Stead; *The Real Hawaii*, by Lucian Young, U. S. N.; *How to Plan the Home Grounds*, by S. Parsons; *Within the Hedge*, verse, by Martha Gilbert Dickinson; *Nature's Garden*, an aid to our knowledge of wild flowers, by Neltje Blanchan, and *A Voyage to the Moon*, by Cyrano de Bergerac.

PROFESSOR EDWARD BRADFORD TICHENER is preparing for publication early in the fall *A Laboratory Manual of Experimental Psychology*, which will be published by the Macmillan Company. The work will be in two volumes and will detail an elementary course of laboratory work. The first volume will deal with qualitative analysis, the second with the exact measurement of mental processes. Each volume will be published in a student's and a teacher's edition, the former giving instructions as regards the conduct of experiments, control of introspection, etc., and the latter furnishing references, cognate questions and exercises, and standard results.

Rural Wealth and Welfare, by George T. Fairchild, Vice President of Berea College, is the title of a new volume in "The Rural Science Series" which is issued under the general editorship of Professor L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University. There is no work on political and social economy which is prepared particularly for the farmer. This work will discuss the fundamental principles of wealth, production, capital, labor, transportation, social conditions and the like, but draws its facts largely from rural subjects and is meant to apply with especial force to country conditions and problems. Dr. Fairchild has been a life-long teacher of these subjects, and the book will speak with some authority.

The American Art Annual, edited by Florence N. Levy, will be published on April 1st, by the Macmillan Company. It is planned to meet the demand for a full, authentic and carefully compiled annual record of the progress of art and of the more important interests directly connected with Art in America. It will contain a complete record of painters, their works for 1898, the reports of art museums, art schools, galleries, societies and foreign exhibitions. It will contain upwards of ninety-three half tone reproductions of pictures of the year, portraits, etc. Other features of interest in the Annual will be directories of artist-artizans and art dealers, together with a list of art books and magazines of the year.

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S new novel which will be published in May by the Macmillan Company will take its title *Richard Carvel* from the name of the principal character in in it. He is a young Maryland aristocrat, as is also the heroine of the story Dorothy Manners. The action takes place during the years 1752 and 1782 and moves back and forth between the old cavalier colony with its gay Annapolis and lordly country life and the London of Horace Walpole and George Selwyn. The size of the canvas and breadth of treatment in this novel point to the fulfillment of the promise which many saw in *The Celebrity*, Mr. Churchill's first work. *Richard Carvel* will be a book of some five hundred pages, and will have about eight full-page drawings by Malcolm Fraser.

THE recent announcement by the Macmillan Company that they have arranged with Mr. Hamlin Garland to bring out a revised edition of *The Rose of Dutcher's Coolly*, *Main Travelled Roads*, *and Prairie Folks*, together with his new book *The Trait of the Gold Seekers*, may be taken as an indication that he is to be reckoned

with as a permanent force in literature. The title of *The Rose of Dutcher's Coolly* carries us back to the old French voyager and to the brave old Jesuit priests and early trappers. The word Coulie, or Coolly, as it is often spelled, is no more than a corrupted form of the French word *coulé*. The word is used from the upper Mississippi to the Cascade range of Washington and Oregon; it means a little valley scooped out by the action of water.

THE spring announcement of Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. includes a long list of interesting publications. The firm will issue *The Enchanted Stone*, by Lewis Hind; *The Silver Cross*, a new novel by S. R. Keightley; *The Fowler*, Beatrice Harraden's new novel; Max Pemberton's new story, *The Garden of Swords;* a new edition of *Rabbi Saunderson*, by Ian Maclaren; *Far Above Rubies*, by George Macdonald; a biography, *Marysienka*, by K. Waliszewski; a *Life of Dr. R. W. Dale*, by his son; *The European Tour*, by Grant Allen; *The Gambling World*, by "Rouge et Noir;" *The New England Primer*, by Paul Leicester Ford; *The Restored Innocence*, by R. J. Campbell, a new issue in the series of "Little Books on Religion;" *The Commandments of Jesus*, by R. F. Horton; and a new volume of poems by Dora Sigerson (Mrs. Clement K. Shorter) entitled *My Lady's Slipper*.

PARKER AND HASWELL'S *Manual of Zoölogy* has been edited and adapted for use in the United States and Canada by A. S. Packard, Professor of Zoölogy and Geology at Brown University, and author of *A Text-book of Entomology*.

This American edition of Parker and Haswell's useful and concise *Manual of Zoölogy* has been adapted for use in schools in the United and Canada. Common American forms closely similar to the European or Australian have been mentioned, so that the student can use the book in examining the typical forms from his own country. In the majority of cases the European species differ only in trivial characteristics, so that one general description will answer for both. A few additional American animals have been referred to and figured, while a few cuts have been copied from Parker and Haswell's *Text-book of Zoölogy* and also from Sedgwick's *Text-book of Zoölogy*.

MR. ERNEST SETON THOMPSON'S book *Wild Animals I Have Known* is winning a constantly increasing popularity. It is interesting to know that, though the author has passed a large part of his life on the American continent, he is an Englishman by birth. He was born in the early sixties, and left England in 1882 with his brother to live in the plains of the Assineboine in an endeavor to gain robust health. This fascinating out-of-door life continued for many years, during which he published *The Birds of Manitoba* and *The Mammals of Manitoba* and secured the appointment of government naturalist to that province. He then came to New York, and afterward went abroad to study in London and Paris for a few years. He has done work of importance not only as naturalist, but as an artist. He has had pictures in the Paris Salon, and his bird drawings are conceded by competent critics to be among the finest ever done in America. Mr. Thompson now lives in New York during the winter, but every spring he goes to the Far West and into the woods to follow his favorite pursuit of woodcraft.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s spring list embraces *James Russell Lowell and His Friends*, by Edward Everett Hale, profusely illustrated; a *Life of Edwin M. Stanton*, by George C. Gorham, in two volumes; *Thaddeus Stevens*, by Samuel W. McCall; *Charlotte Cushman: Her Letters and Memories of Her Life*, by Emma Stebbins; *The Life and Work of Thomas Dudley, Second Governor of Massachusetts*, by Augustine Jones; *The End of an Era*, by John S. Wise, son of the late Gov. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia; *England and America after Independence, 1783–1892*, by Edward Smith; *Letters of Carlyle to His Younger Sister*, edited by Charles T. Copeland; *The Conjure Woman*, by Charles W. Chesnutt; *Under the Beech Tree*, poems, by Arlo Bates; *Hermione and Other Poems*, by by the late Edward Rowland Sill; *The Throne Makers*—Bismarck, Napoleon III., Kossuth and Garabaldi—by William Roscoe Thayer; *Through Nature to God*, by John Fiske; *Psychology and Life*, by Hugo Münsterberg; *The Antigone of Sophocles*, translated into English by Professor George H. Palmer, of Harvard, and *Corn Plants*, by Frederick Le Roy Sargent.

Impaired Eyesight; its Improvement by Glasses is the title of a book which should prove of interest to many besides medical men. Its author is D. B. St. John Roosa, M.D., LL.D., Professor Emeritus of Diseases of the Eye and Ear at the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and Surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

Dr. St. John Roosa has revised and very carefully enlarged the first edition of this work, which was published under the title *The Determination of the Necessity for Wearing Glasses*, so as to make it a complete manual for the student and practitioner. The treatise takes up all conditions requiring the use of glasses, and indicates in the most careful manner the rules for prescribing them. It contains six chapters, and will be illustrated, so that a perfect understanding of the text is made easy. The revolution which has been produced in modern ophthalmic practice by the invention of a practical and exact instrument for measuring the radius of the cornea is fully dwelt upon. The work is not too technical for the comprehension of every well educated man.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS have just ready two works on modern music by two well-known musical critics: *The Orchestra and Orchestral Music*, by W. J. Henderson, the first volume of "The Music Lovers' Library," puts before the reader a description of each instrument in the orchestra, with an illustration which will enable him to identify its tone when next heard in the passage quoted, and gives historical information about orchestras, written within the comprehension of amateurs; and *Mezzotints in Modern Music*, by James Huneker, contains dissertations on Brahms, Chopin, Liszt, Wagner, Strauss and Tschaikowsky. Other books just issued are *The Fourteenth Century*, by F. J. Snell, the latest volume in "Periods of European Literature," edited by Saintsbury; *The Epistle to the Hebrews*, an exegetical study, by Alexander Balmain Bruce; and *Samuel*, by Henry Preserved Smith, in "The International Critical Commentary; Max Müller's *Life of Râmakrishna*, a mysterious Indian ascetic, who lived from 1833 to 1886; and three of George Cable's short stories (*The Solitary*, *The Taxidermist* and *The Entomologist*), which are published under the title "Strong Hearts."

Irrigation and Drainage is the title of an illustrated work by F. H. King, Professor of Agricultural Physics in the University of Wisconsin, which will be of some interest to agriculturalists. There is no practical book, accessible to American readers, on the principles of irrigation. The practice of irrigation is usually associated with arid regions only, but it needs to be first considered with reference to its effects on the plant and the soil and the climate. The book is not treated by an advocate, but by a student—one who is more interested in discussions of principles and reasons than of particular systems. However, having once considered the fundamentals, the author then proceeds to the details of practice. Irrigation for the East is discussed, as well as that for the West. Professor King has travelled in the Old World and in our own arid regions to study these questions. Drainage is taken up in the same spirit; and the book will be a compact handbook of these subjects. The illustrations will be very carefully drawn under the personal supervision of L. H. Bailey, Professor of Horticulture in Cornell University, who is the editor of "The Rural Science Series" to which this volume belongs.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY will publish shortly *The Distribution of Wealth* by John B. Clark, Professor of Political Economy, Columbia University, author of *The Philosophy of Wealth*, etc.

The work is an attempt to prove that the division of the product created by organized industry is controlled by natural laws; and that, in so far as these laws work in an undisturbed way, each agent of production gets, as an income, the amount of wealth that it contributes to the joint product.

In demonstrating this fact the work considerably extends the theory of value, analyzes the function of capital, and makes a needed distinction between a permanent fund of productive wealth, which is capital in the sense in which the term is used in business, and capital goods, or perishable instruments of production, which are capital in the sense in which the term is often used by economists. It reveals the nature of those influences which cause actual wages and interest to vary from the theoretical standards, and it also shows how the theoretical standards themselves change in a progres-

sive society. It shows what in Picardian studies have been called "natural" standards are really static standards, and it reveals the extent to which they dominate distribution, even in a highly progressive society.

The Short Line War, by Merwin-Webster is the title of a novel to be published in May by The Macmillan Company. The book tells the story of an attempt by the "C. & S. C." Ry., a trunk line from Chicago to the West, to seize illegally the "M. & T." (the short line), an important "feeder" to the larger road. The President of the M. & T. is James Weeks, a typical product of the Middle West, who devotes all the energy and resource of his rugged character to the defence to the Short Line. His life is pictured with emphasis upon its blending of success and pathos. The manipulation of stocks, legal deadlocks, and an attempt to take forcible possession of the road with the resulting defence go to make up the plot. The climax involves intervention by the Governor of the State, who places the road under military control. At the time of greatest confusion Weeks saves the road by an exhibition of strategy to which his lieutentants contribute.

The personal interest of the story is woven about the characters of "Jim" Weeks, Harvey West, his private secretary, Porter, the "C. & S. C." Vice President, a promotor named McNally, and Porter's daughter, Katherine, who plays an important part. Her love for Harvey West, the young man who aids in the defeat of her father, promts her to action which has a direct bearing upon the outcome of the story.

Old Cambridge, by Thomas Wentworth Higginson is now in the press for early publication by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY. It is the first volume of a series of National Studies in American Letters of which Professor George Edward Woodberry, of Columbia University, is the general editor. The other volumes now in preparation are *The American Historical Novel*, by Paul Leicester Ford; *The Knickerbockers*, by the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D.D.; *Southern Humorists*, by John Kendrick Bangs. *Brook Farm*, by Lindsay Swift; *The Clergy in American Life and Letters*, by the Rev. Daniel Dulaney Addison. *The Flower of Essex*, by George Edward Woodberry.

The object of this series of Studies in American Letters since the Revolution is to present the history and development of our literature during its first century in a form sufficiently various and many sided to comprehend its many phases and their particular relation to historical movements, social conditions, localities, differences of origin, temperament and environment, and in general its whole breadth and copiousness; and to do this in such a way as to make the entire series a complete view that may be valuable both for itself now and as a permanent record of the century. The topics will not be confined to any one kind, and are illustrated by the above mentioned volumes, several of which are nearly ready. The project is thus in fact a comprehensive history furnished in a series of comparatively brief studies of its individual elements for the purpose of giving to our literature as a national expression a more just importance and truer perspective than it yet presents in popular knowledge.

THE Macmillan Company will publish immediately a paper-covered edition of *The Choir Invisible* consisting of fifty thousand copies. This means that nearly two hundred thousand copies of this popular novel will have been sold before the new book which Mr. Allen is now writing will have left the press in the autumn. The title of Mr. Allen's forthcoming novel is *The Mettle of the Pasture*. Shakespeare lovers will remember the stirring lines in *Henry the Fifth*, in which the phrase occurs:

> And you, good yeomen,
> Whose limbs were made in England, show us here
> *The mettle of your pasture*: let us swear
> That you are worth your breeding; which I doubt not;
> For there is none of you so mean and base,
> That hath not noble lustre in your eyes.
> I see you stand like greyhounds in the slips,
> Straining upon the start. The game's afoot:
> Follow your spirit, and upon this charge
> Cry "God for Harry, England, and Saint George!"

Not only the suggestive words which form the title of the new work, but the spirit of the whole passage, is peculiarly characteristic of the life and action treated therein. The sturdy yeomen of old Eng-

land, who bred a new race on the soil of Virginia, and whose noble lustre and virile force descended to yeomens sons in Kentucky, have yielded pasture for the novelist who, in the line of descent and with the power of imagination, is the most capable of trying their mettle. *The Mettle of the Pasture* is to be a novel of Kentucky life—the largest and the most important work that its author has yet written—and this is to say that with all its deep seriousness it will partake of the sunny humor of the warm South. Mr. Allen expects to have the work ready for publication in the autumn.—*Bookman.*

MESSRS. HENRY HOLT & CO'S spring announcements include: *Daniels' Elements of Finance*, by Professor Wm. M. Daniels, of Princeton; *Seignobos's Political History of Contemporary Europe*, 1814–1896, translated from the French under the supervision of Professor Silas M. Macvane, of Harvard, who has edited the work for American students; *James's Talks to Teachers*, by Prosessor Wm. James, of Harvard; *Walker's Economics*, being the papers of the late General Francis A. Walker, on Finance, Taxation, Money, Bimetallism, Economic Theory, Statistics, National Growth, Social Economics, etc., edited by his friend, Professor Davis R. Dewey, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; *Selections from Byron's Poems*, edited by Dr. F. I. Carpenter, of the University of Chicago; *Milton's Minor English Poems*, edited by Professor M. W. Sampson, of the University of Indiana; *Goldsmith's Traveler* and *Deserted Village*, edited by Wm. Vaughn Moody, Instructor in the University of Chicago; *Selections from Lamb*, edited by Professor Robert Herrick, of the Universith of Chicago; *Selections from DeQuincey's Essays*, edited by Professor R. H. Butler, of Boston University; *Britton and Brown's Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States and Canada*, by Professor N. L. Britton, of Columbia, and Addison Brown, President of the Torrey Botanical Club; *Holden's Elementary Astronomy*, by Edward S. Holden, formerly Director of the Lick Observatory; *Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac*, edited by Professor L. Oscar Kuhns; *Erckmann Chatrian: Contes Fantastiques*, edited by Professor E. S. Joynes; *Zola's L'Attaque du Moulin and other Representative Selections*, authorized edition, edited by Professor Arnold G. Cameron, of Princeton; *Ramsey's Elementary Spanish Text-Book*, by Professor M. M. Ramsay, of the Columbian University, author of *A Text-Book of Modern Spanish*; *Wenckebach's German Composition*, by Professor Carla Wenekebach, of Wellesley, author of *Deutsche Sprachlere; Aus Deutschen Meisterwerken*, being the stories of Parsifal, Gudrun, Lohengrin, Die Niebelungen, and Tristan and Isolde, retold in easy German by Simon M. Stern.

The Teacher's Professional Library is the title of a series of books announced by The Macmillan Company under the general editorship of Professor Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University. The contributors to this series will be leading teachers and students of education in Europe as well as in the United States. Each volume will apply the results of the latest scholarship and the widest experience to some phase of educational thought or activity. Each subject will be treated in untechnical language, and the series is intended to form a practical reference library of text-books in professional study, the price of which will be within everyone's reach. Some idea of the scope of the series may be gained from the following titles of the books with which it will open:

The Practical Lessons of History, by William T. Harris, LL.D., United States Commissioner of Education. *Social Phases of Education in the Home and in the School*, by Samuel T. Dutton, A.M., Superintendent of Schools, Brookline, Mass. *Educational Aims and Educational values*, by Paul H. Hanus, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of the History and Art of Teaching in Harvard University. *The Hygiene of the School and of Instruction*, by Edward R. Shaw, Ph.D., Dean of the School of Pedagogy, New York University. *Method in Education*, by Walter L. Hervey, Ph.D., Member of the Board of Examiners, Department of Education, New York City. *The Study and Teaching of History*, by Miss Lucy M. Salmon, Professor of History in Vassar College. *The Study and Teaching of Geography*, by Jacques W. Redway, Ph.D., of New York. *The Study and Teaching of English*, by Percival Chubb, of the Ethical Culture Schools, New York. *The Study*

and Teaching of Mathematics, by David Eugene Smith, Ph.D., Principal of the State Normal School, Brockport, N. Y.

The three volumes already published are: *The Development of the Child*, by Nathan Oppenheim, M.D., of New York; *The Study of Children and their School Training*, by Francis Warner, M.D., of London, England; *Handbook of Nature Study*, by O. Lange, Instructor in the High School, St. Paul, Minn.

Reviews.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Zoroaster. The Prophet of Ancient Iran. By A. V. Williams Jackson, Professor of Indo Iranian Languages in Columbia University. The Macmillan Company.

This work on Zoroaster is an expression of the vigorous learning now being cultivated in the larger American universities, and it is, indeed, a monument of exact research. It opens with a list of works on the subject, then contains an account of the life of the great Persian sage, and in a series of appendices discusses with ripe scholarship many of the disputed points about Zoroaster, such as his name, his date, his native place, the scene of his ministry, and the numerous allusions to him in various literatures. There can be no doubt that, from the point of view of biography, this must be now regarded as the authoritative work on Zoroaster; and every student of the history of religions will be thankful to Professor Jackson for his learned and masterly work. In one important respect, however, this book is deficient. There is no critical account of the actual content of the religion imposed on Persia by Zoroaster. We are told of all the known events of the life of the Iran sage, we are told of his revelations, of his preachings, of his alleged miracles, but we are not told what the religion of Zoroaster was, what was the basis of its philosophy, what was its conception of the spiritual principle, how the ideas of Zoroaster differed from the religion which had been accepted, and what ethical changes it manifestly produced in the lives of its converts. Scholarship rather than philosophy is evidently the author's forte, and the reader who wishes to know what is the ethical and spiritual significance of Zoroastrianism must go to the works of Tiele and Darmesteter for that side. In Professor Jackson's work he will find what is known of Zoroaster's life. *The Spectator.*

Early Italian Love Stories. Translated by Una Taylor. Longmans Green & Co.

As a gift book for grown people it would be hard to imagine anything more attractive than than the volume of 'Early Italian Love Stories' just issued by Longmans, Green & Co. It contains twelve *novelle*, translated by Una Taylor, and adorned with thirteen beautiful full-page illustrations by Henry J. Ford. The "early" of the title should not be interpreted too literally, as half of the stories belong to the sixteenth century. The authors represented are Boccaccio, Giovanni Fiorentina, Masuccio, Cintio, Erizzo, Straparola, and Bandello. None of the tales selected are gay, and most of them end tragically Giovanni Fiorentino contributes the famous narrative of the Lady of Belmonte. The translation, while very free, preserves, without the use of tiresome archaisms, much of the antique flavor of the originals. The peculiar charm of these tales can hardly fail to awaken in the reader a feeling of regret that the *novella* —one of the most characteristic manifestations of the Italian genius—is so little studied and so little accessible.—*Nation.*

The Student's Life of Jesus. By G. H. Gilbert, D.D. The Macmillan Company.

Acuteness, candor and conspicuous fidelity to its purpose are the notable characteristics of this volume, by Professor G. H. Gilbert, of Chicago Seminary. It does not undertake to set forth the teaching of our Lord directly or prominently, but only to narrate the events of his earthly life in their true order and relations. And it aims to do this primarily for students. Therefore its work is historical and critical. Its claim to be scientific in method is fully justified. It is thoroughly modern in spirit and manner, although it makes few concessions to the claims of the later radical criticism.

The introduction is a careful study of the gospels, the sources of our knowledge about the life of Jesus. The conscientiousness with which objections to their trustworthiness and other difficulties are stated and discussed gives the reader confidence in the author's good sense and fairness, and strengthens the conviction of the trustworthiness of the conclusions reached. Such a subject, for instance, as the supernatural conception of Jesus, to which the first chapter of the body of the volume is devoted, is treated with sound wisdom. The author accepts and defends the doctrine, but not with the least lack of appreciation of the difficulties involved. In-

deed, he is likely to be regarded by some as too cautious in his claims.

The balance of the book, sixteen chapters, embodies the biography itself. Conflicting accounts of the same matters are compared, the order of events is indicated, and the progressive development of our Lord's own consciousness of of his mission is well portrayed Whether the transfiguration and the resurrection were visions or objective realities and similar questions are discussed with a clearness, completeness, and judicial calmness which all scholars must admire

The work is admirably adapted to its end, the use of students. But it well may be circulated among others, for its scholarship does not interfere with its serviceableness. Any ordinarily intelligent layman will like it, and it will be a useful book in the Sunday school library, although it is not in the ordinary narrative form. —*Congregationalist.*

A History of English Romanticism in the Eighteenth Century. By Henry A. Beers. Henry Holt & Co.

Professor Beers is always an interesting writer, and his latest volume is a thoroughly readable collection of essays on eighteenth century literature. We call it a collection of essays, for, in spite of the unity implied in the title, the effect of the book on the reader is rather that of a series of studies than of an organic history of the subject. The author conceives "Romanticism" in the stricter sense as "the mediæval revival," and to this he confines his attention, with the result of making his work more valuable, perhaps, as a description of materials, but less so as a philosophical account of movements and forces. Such an account could be given only by considering also the general reaction against the spirit of the eighteenth century which for most of us is summed up, vaguely, perhaps, and inaccurately, but conveniently, in the phrase "the Romantic Movement." To most of us, therefore, it will be somewhat disconcerting to read a history of English Romanticism in the eighteenth century and find in it no consideration of Burns or Blake or Cowper. Still, Professor Beers is quite within his rights, and we shall not further quarrel with him on the score of his self imposed limitations. The author commands most, but not all, of the materials of previous workers in the field, from much of which he generously quotes; and he has new material of his own to present. He is felicitous in the use of illustrative matter and of literary gossip.

The work as a whole may be commended as an excellent popular treatment of the special subject of the literary revival of mediævalism in the eighteenth century in England.—*Nation.*

Sketch of the Evolution of our Native Fruits. By L. H. Bailey. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company.

The main purpose of this book is to give illustrations of the progress made in the development of the edible fruits of North America from their wild progenitors. This is what our fathers would have said; nowadays we express the same meaning in different words, and, as Professor Bailey writes, we "attempt to expound the progress of evolution in objects which are familiar, and which have not yet been greatly modified by man."

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On all grounds then, scientific, taxonomic or economic, the study of these variations assumes such great importance that naturalists have cause to be grateful to Professor Bailey for the suggestive book that he has put at their disposal.

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Whatever be their needs or their predilections, naturalists will find Professor Bailey's book a most valuable addition to their bookshelves —*Nature.*

Friendly Visiting Among the Poor. By Mary E. Richmond, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, Baltimore. The Macmillan Company.

Friendly Visiting Among the Poor is an unpretentious but singularly sensible and useful "handbook for charity workers," and all other good citizens, by Mary E. Richmond, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Baltimore. Every page of the little book makes the impression that the writer knows what she is talking about, and that, thanks to varied and abundant experience, this knowledge has grown into wisdom, It is a study of persons, social facts, and conditions, as full of good sense as of benevolence. It is exactly the kind of sense which needs to become common-sense. And the single purpose of the several studies or talks here brought together is to make such sense to be as common as possible. The subject is studied under the several divisions of the breadwinner, the breadwinner at home, the homemaker, the children, health, spending and saving, recreation, relief, the church, and the friendly visitor. In connection with each topic there is given a list of "collateral readings"—books, articles, and addresses or papers, many of which are to be found in the published proceedings of national and other charity conferences. —*Chicago Tribune.*

Development of Thrift. By Mary Willcox Brown, General Secretary H. Watson Children's Aid Society, Baltimore. The Macmillan Company.

Miss Mary Wilcox Brown, General Secretary of the Henry Watson Children's Aid Society of Baltimore, is the author of a thoughtful and practical treatise on *The Development of Thrift*, published in an attractive little volume by the Macmillan Company. Miss Brown has a thorough knowledge of the subject which she discusses and of which she writes with singular

force and clearness. She modestly expresses the hope that in the pages of her book "workers in charitable societies and social settlements who are trying to build up the character of the poor by teaching them how to be independent * * * will find many helpful suggestions." Not only the "workers in charitable societies," but the general reader as well, will be edified by Miss Brown's book, and it is difficult to conceive how the subject could have been treated more comprehensively and yet with such admirable compactness and such fertility of "helpful suggestions." The book contains nine chapters on "The Thrift Habit," "Thrift in the Family," "Individualistic Savings Agencies," "Co-operative Savings and Building Loan Associations," "People's Banks," "Provident Loan Associations," "Insurance," "English Friendly Societies" and "Concluding Remarks." From beginning to conclusion the volume is not only instructive but entertaining as well, and Miss Brown has marshaled her facts so successfully that every reader will be enlightened. The progress of the movement to ameliorate the condition of the poor, to make the wage-earner independent by habits of thrift, so that he may live comfortably in the present as well as store up something for the "rainy days" of the future, is interestingly described in Miss Brown's volume. It will be a revelation to the general reader to learn how many agencies are at work to produce these beneficent results, and the author's presentation of this phase of her subject is exhaustive and all that could be desired. —*Baltimore Sun.*

The Life and Letters of Lewis Carroll. By Stuart Dodgson Collingwood. The Century Company.

Lewis Carroll (the Rev. C. L. Dodgson) whose "Alice in Wonderland," much to his own surprise, won for his pen name a place in England's literary annals such as few writers in our century have attained, was a man who shunned the publicity that usually accompanies successful authorship. It seems almost incredible (especially here in America) that one could so fascinate by the charm of his writings the reading public of his time, could enjoy in so large a measure the personal friendship of celebrities, and yet could remain to the mass of those who read and enjoyed his books so little known. Much of the mystery in Lewis Carroll's life is cleared up by his nephew's extremely interesting memoir, just published in this country by the Century Company. His letters are themselves a revelation of the man. Many of these were were addressed to children, and all children—and grown people as well—will find them highly entertaining. It will always be a source of gratification to Lewis Carroll's admirers, young and old, that he kept a copy of each letter he wrote and filed all that came to him. This body of correspondence is something unique in literature. The illustrations of the volumes are especially interesting. Many of them are photographs taken by Lewis Carroll himself; these include portraits of Tennyson, Ruskin, Tom Taylor, George MacDonald, Ellen Terry, Sir John Millais, and other friends. There are also early drawings and sketches of a curious interest and photographs of Carroll at different ages.—*Review of Reviews.*

Heroes of the Middle West. The French. By Mary Hartwell Catherwood. Ginn & Co.

Mrs. Catherwood has undertaken to write a series of sketches of the *Heroes of the Middle West.* The first volume is devoted to the story of French discovery. Most of the book is taken up with accounts of the explorations of Marquette, Jolliet, La Salle and others; but the last chapter tells the story of "The Last Great Indian"—Pontiac, whose achievements have been so graphically portrayed by Francis Parkman. Mrs. Catherwood has prepared her picture of early French and Indian life "for young minds accustomed only to the modern aspect of things," but we are sure that among older people her little book will find many appreciative readers. The materials, of course, have been gathered from such sources as Parkman, Shea, Hennepin, Windsor, Roosevelt, and many other well known authorities, besides public records and local traditions To the modern dwellers in the great region of the Middle West the book will have a special interest.—*Review of Reviews.*

America in Hawaii. A History of United States Influence in the Hawaiian Islands. By Edmund Janes Carpenter. Small, Maynard & Co.

This is, we should say, as cool, careful and unprejudiced an account of the connection of this country with Hawaii and of the annexation history as can be expected at the present time. The author does not conceal his own sympathies as an annexationist, but he states the facts coldly, badly, and leaves them to produce their impression. * * * The cold facts of the case are all in this statement of the case. Subsequent events as described do not affect the right and wrong of the case very much. It was a situation in which the white residents, owners of property in the island and controllers of its industries, affairs and civilization generally, felt that they and the interests they represented were to be abandoned to a native rule, with a vast capacity in it for wrecking everything. The only difficulty in this argument is to put it so that it will not work just as well for the theory of "white man government" in the South against the negroes as in Hawaii against the natives. Mr. Carpenter tells the story fully and fairly, in calm confidence that the facts can be trusted to vindicate the annexation movement.—*Independent.*

Three Studies in Literature. By Lewis Edwards Gates, Professor of English at Harvard. The Macmillan Company.

Professor Gates has contributed three remarkable criticisms on Jeffrey, Newman and Arnold to the small library of judicial literature. They were prepared as introductory essays to selections from the works of these authors, but they are quite worthy of this form of presentation and are as entertaining as they are valuable. His account of Jeffrey's great reputation, involving the history of the origin of the Edinburgh Review and an analysis of his methods, is a bit of extraordinary insight, and the explanation of the oblivion into which the great critic has fallen is logicial and ingenious.

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The essay on "Newman" is one of the nicest appreciations of this unique author which has ever been made. "Logical strenuousness with the grace and ease and charm of a colloquial manner and idiom."

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As a great Romantic writer Newman is classed with Ruskin, De Quincey and Carlyle "in glowing beauty," picture making power, imaginative splendor and elaborate swelling music." No prose can more surely send quivering over the nerves such a sense of the shadowing mystery of life than many a passage of Newman's essays or his Apologia.

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Professor Gates commences his essay on Matthew Arnold by the happy conceit of illustrating the quality of his style, which somehow excites a certain prejudice with Emerson's observation that fate plays a man an unkind trick when it gives him a strut in his gait! But the author does not fail to do large justice to the great claims which Arnold has to permanent gratitude and honor.

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Professor Gates's book is one to be owned and handled by lovers of literary appreciation; not merely read in libraries.—Boston *Transcript.*

A Short History of the Saracens. By Ameer Ali Syed. The Macmillan Company.

A work of fresh and varied interest comes from the pen of a Mohammedan scholar and jurist, Ameer Ali Syed, M.A.C.I.E., Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. His *Short History of the Saracens* is a concise account of the rise and decline of the Saracenic power, and of the economic, social, and intellectual development of the Arab nation. Although the author's claim that we owe to the Arabs the invention of the mariner's compass and the telescope is quite untenable, we owe them for the intellectual quickening which they imparted to mediæval Europe enough to bind us to grateful remembrance of them. What Cordova was in the tenth century as a center of culture, art, and commerce far surpasses any achievement of Christian Spain. What Mohammedanism is capable of is better exhibited in the empire of the Saracens than in that of their successors, the Turks. The little which the ordinary reader knows of it is limited to its career of conquest from the Persian Gulf to the Atlantic. The larger interest of Ameer Ali's work lies in his account of the civilization developed by that brilliant race of whom he writes with the sympathy of a coreligionst, while impartially recognizing the faults through wich it fell.—*Outlook.*

Volcanoes, Their Structure and Significance. By T. G. Bonney, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Geology, University College, London. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This volume belongs in Putnam's "Science Series," edited by Professors Cattell and Beddard. It is a very rich and valuable number, with a full series of explanatory illustrations. It begins with a chapter on the "Life History of Volcanoes," and follows with others on their products, the direction of volcanoes, their geologic history and distribution, and finally the theory of their formation and action. It is hardly necessary to add that Professor Bonney rejects the chemical theory as an explanation of volcanic heat. He rejects also Mr. Mallet's theory of heat produced by the crushing effect of pressure. The theory on which he falls back is that which has prevailed among geologists, of heat produced by strain of the tightening of the earth's layers as they cool and contract. We cannot discuss here the strictly scientific line of reasoning by which the theory is tested, and its application to the facts shown. The volume makes an excellent manual and, with very few exceptions, is fully intelligible to general readers.—*Independent.*

Principles and Methods of Literary Criticism. By Lorenzo Sears, Litt. D., of Brown University. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Professor Sears's book is a series of twenty chapters on the art and function of criticism. It is a criticism of criticism, and the present reviewer contributes the third stage in this house that Jack built when he, in turn, criticises the volume. The task is a pleasant one. Professor Sears is a gentleman of clear and decidedly sound views, and is master of a very agreeable style. His terse, epigrammatic sentences commend themselves to the student because they embody much useful information in very few words, easily remembered. A delicate sarcasm tinges many of the pages and adds a flavor of piquancy to the whole, like anchovies in the sauce. Throughout the work there is a suggestion of reserve force—of a depth and breadth of cultivation in matters literary—which is as delightful as it is unusual.

The work is a discussion of the methods, motives and kinds of literary criticism. The author points out the uses and abuses of each, and to this end he classifies his twenty chapters

under four general heads: General features of criticism (five chapters), common forms of criticism (four chapters), higher methods of criticism (four chapters), values of criticism (seven chapters).

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The student will find valuable suggestions throughaut the work; the general reader will find helpful hints from, it and the critic will learn to know his defects more clearly by giving an hour to the perusal of its pages.—*Commercial Advertiser*, New York.

Camping and Tramping in Malaya: Fifteen Years' Pioneering in the Native States of the Malay Peninsula. By Ambrose B. Rathborne. The Macmillan Company. With illustrations.

Twenty years ago the small native states on the southwestern coast of the Malay peninsula had but recently come under British protection. The land was undeveloped, covered with forest and jungle, roadless, and sparsely inhabited by semi savages, pirates, and slave dealers. A few Englishmen were among them, some restraining and guiding the native rajahs, administering justice.

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This record of one Englishman's part in the development of a tropical country is full of lessons for us, now that we have assumed the sovereignty over islands similar in climate, natural features, and people to Malaya. It was not an easy task to teach these Malays the art of coffee cultivation, nor to search out in forests and swamps the best routes between the coast and the interior, and then to build the roads essential to the prosperity of the land. It was a life of constant toil and privation, of long periods of isolation from all companionship save that of natives, of dangers innumerable from man and beast, to which one must show apparent indifference if he is to gain the respect of his men.

"I never, during all my travels," says our author, "carried a weapon of any sort other than a chopper-knife."

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It only remains to add that the attractiveness of this interesting and suggestive volume is increased by some excellent reproductions of photographs of characteristic scenes.—*The Nation.*

The Politician's Handbook. By Mr. H. Whates. London, Vacher and Sons.

This is not what an American would expect under this title. It contains no list of "places" to apply for, no rules how to ingratiate one's self with the boss. The "politician" meant by the handbook is the old-fashioned kind who wants to inform himself about politics, also of the old-fashioned kind. We, therefore, find in it a full digest of diplomatic correspondence, summaries of the reports of royal commissions and select committees, details of treaties and consular reports, etc., all arranged alphabetically in two sections, one political and one commercial, with abundant cross-references. Primarily designed for English use, this handbook yields such a convenient conspectus of the year's changes in Asia and Africa that any newspaper office or library might find it a boon for ready reference—*Nation.*

The Story of Old Fort Loudon. By Charles Egbert Craddock. The Macmillian Company.

A wiser choice than Charles Egbert Craddock for the telling of the pioneer story of Tennessee in the series of "Stories from American History," of which Frank Stockton's "Buccaneers and Pirates," and Grace King's "De Soto in the Land of Florida" are among the recent issues, could not have been made. Miss Murfree's gift of natural description is always the same surprising talent, and in *The Story of Old Fort Loudon* (Macmillian), even though the remoteness of the period calls more or less directly upon her imagination, she finds plenty of opportunity for those brilliant word pictures which always impress her readers. The story opens some twenty years before the Revolution, and in place of Miss Murfree's usual characters, we have Indians, officers, soldiers and the inmates of the luckless garrison. The reader immediately becomes interested in the moving characters and the beleaguered fort, and follows attentively the negotiations with the Cherokees, all the horrors of the Cherokee uprising, for Indians play a large part in the unfolding of the narrative; the unfortunate surrender and the return to the fort, after the evacuation and massacre, of the remaining captives and their commander with the Indians.

The story is a strong play of the imagination, which impresses one with its historical accuracy, and clings to the memory like a living experience. Miss Murfree is so well versed in the lore of old Tennessee that she has been able to write a picturesque novel that might well stand as a model for the historical romance. In all her dealings with the Indians she writes more favorably of the aborigines and the early English officers than most chroniclers of American history, and her sympathetic expression shows a definite knowledge of her subject. Then, again, the story abounds with that local color which has always been one of the rare charms of her sketches of the mountainers and "moonshiners."—Boston *Herald.*

The Last Link. Our present knowledge of the Descent of Man. By Ernst Haeckel. With Notes and Biographical Sketches by Hans Gadow, F.R.S. The Macmillan Company. Illustrated.

The renowned Jena professor was a great white light among tha luminaries of the Fourth International Congress of Zoölogy at Cambridge last August, and this book consists

mainly of the address which he delivered on the 26th, on our present knowledge of the descent of man. This confession of faith of a man of science sounds no uncertain note; we hear the conclusion of the whole matter as it appears to the lifelong and foremost champion of transformism in Germany, who early made Darwinism his starting point in evolutionary studies, not his goal The "last link" is what has commonly been called the "missing link" between man and apes, requiring the new name because it is now believed to have been found in *Pithecanthropus erectus*, the semi-simian or semi human fossil discovered in Java by Dr. Eugène Dubois in 1894. Haeckel had long before proposed the hypothetical genus and species *Pithecanthropus alalus* for some supposed speechless ape-man, and his delight at the discovery of an actual organism answering the requirements of this genus may be imagined. His italicised pronouncement is now: "The descent of man from an extinct Tertiary series of Primates is not a vague hypothesis, but an historical fact" (p. 76). The address hits off the whole subject of evolution "from moner to man" in a free-handed, masterly manner, with technical precision where possible, elsewhere with glittering generalities, as in attempts to compute chronology of 5,375,000 generations of animals from Laurentian times to Adam and Eve. The address will be caviare to the general, but any one can appreciate, for example, the neat score made off "Darwin's Point" of the folded rim of the ear. The Greeks were zoölogically correct in their representations of the pointed ears of satyrs, and Hawthorne's Donatello, in the "Marble Faun," is a modern instance.

Dr. Gadow supplements the volume with brief portraitures of some famous scientists, as Lamarck, Cuvier, Von Baer, Johannes Mueller, Virchow (who is Haeckel's protagonist), Koelliker, Gegenbaur, Cope, and especially Haeckel himself.—*Nation.*

Sursum Corda. Anon. The Macmillan Company.

Sursum Corda, by an author who very bravely and unflinchingly sets forward the banner of the ideal, deserves the attention of the sincere inquirer after truth. Many there are who do not ask sincerely the questions which are so cavalierly mooted: "Is this outward world the whole world? Is this earthly life the whole of life?" The affirmative is really assumed, if not by their logical faculties, by the practical conduct of life. The emphatic "Yes" of Materialism may have been given by many earnest students whose limitations prevented them from getting beyond the assumption that what is ultimate in analsyis is real. But certainly those who deny the truth of Idealism by the mere commonplace subjection to environment and heaviness of mind have seldom taken the trouble to ask themselves whether that which is real is not rather ultimate in synthesis. The author of *Sursum Corda* starts with the acceptance of the percipient self, the ego, the human personality, and from this, in search for reality, works forward and upward towards the supreme synthesis—the Being of God.

It is a happy book, and he who will surrender himself to its tone of thought will at least thank the reviewer for opening a delightful pathway and giving life and thought a new meaning.—Boston *Transcript.*

The Shifting and Incidence of Taxation. By Edwin R. A. Seligman, Professor of Political Economy and Finance, Columbia University. The Macmillan Company.

This work has just passed into a second edition, which has given the author an opportunity to subject the work to a thoroughgoing revision. It is so changed, both in its historical and positive parts, as to be practically a new volume. Among the alterations may be noted the fuller treatment of the early English literature of the subject, the addition of a chapter on the physiocrats, the rewriting of the chapter on the mathematical theory, the closer study of import duties and stamp taxes, and the added index and bibliography. The work is thus made far more valuable than before, and a still greater credit to American scholarship in this difficult field.—*Dial.*

The Mediæval Empire. By Herbert Fisher. 2 vols. The Macmillan Company.

This work is not, as the title might suggest, a history of the Holy Roman Empire, nor yet an attempt to trace the development of imperialism, but the author's object is, as he himself says, "to examine the working of the imperial idea during that portion of mediæval history when, having assumed a definite theological shape, it operated as a powerful influence over the destinies of Germany and Italy." His work, therefore, resolves itself into a series of essays, historical, social, legal, economic and ecclesiastical, with the usual complement of tables and maps and an index.

Mr. Fisher first clears the ground by examining the affinities and antagonisms of the four great German races, Saxon, Franconion, Swabian and Bavarian, and the survival in them of the idea of empire that these antagonisms and affinities tended in part to obstruct and in part to further. There is much here that is interesting, and some points of view are novel. We will call attention only to his development of the thesis that "the seeds of the Hapsburg empire with its peceliar non-German and cosmopolitan character are sown far back in the eleventh century in the Saxon revolt under Henry IV.," and again to his proof of the assertion that "the course of events was in the end shaped not so much by racial difficulties in Germany as by the vague and traditional desire for universal empire."

An admirable chapter on "Legislation in Germany" contrasts the conditions with that of England.—*Churchman.*

Michael Faraday, His Life and Work. By Silvanus P. Thompson. The Macmillan Company.

There was abundant room for this new life of the great English scientists, and Professor Thompson has given a very clearly written account of Faraday's career, both as a man and as a philosopher. It is not too technical in its language for the average reader, and at the same time is sufficiently so for the requirements of the student. The one thing lacking, as it seems to us, is a brief summary of Faraday's discoveries, for ready reference, and which might have been given on a page of appendix. Few men, few scientists at any rate, have possessed a more lovable, more unselfish nature than Faraday; few have approached their work with a more open mind. As Professor Thompson assures us, he was ready at any moment to relinquish his most cherished convictions up to that time if they stood in the way of his acceptance of a new truth. His relations with the small sect of Scandinavians to which he belonged through life are very carefully discussed by his biographer, as they should be in order to get at the fullest understanding of his character. As we read these pages of Professor Thompson's we cannot help but echo the words of Mr. Cosmo Morehouse is his sonnet on Faraday:

"Was ever man so simple and so sage,
So crowned and yet so careless of a prize!
Great Faraday, who made the world so wise.
And loved the labor better than the wage."
—*Boston Transcript.*

The Eversley Shakespeare. Vol. I. The Macmillan Company.

The Eversley edition of the "Works of Shakespeare," of which the first volume has just been published, is to be complete in ten volumes and to be edited by Professor C. H. Herford. It is founded upon the text of the Cambridge and Globe editions. The introductions are to contain statements of the literary data of the plays and poems, with suggestions of their relations to the development of Shakespeare's mind and art, while the notes are to provide, in a brief form, such information as a reader needs for a full explanation of the text. The works will be grouped under the historic division of comedies, histories, tragedies and poems. The first volume contains "Love's Labor Lost," the "Comedy of Errors," "Two Gentlemen of Verona" and "A Midsummer-Night's Dream." When complete, no edition will more satisfactorily meet the needs of the library and the lover of the poet than the Eversley; an edition to be commended for its size, its weight, its form, its type and its binding.—*Outlook.*

Foundations of England. By Sir James H Ramsay. The Macmillan Company.

A satisfactory review of Sir James H. Ramsay's *Foundations of England* would require a monograph in itself if the points of interest to the eager historical student were to be adequately noted and commented upon. The work is an authoritative narrative, in two large volumes, of the history of England from 55 B. C. to 1154 A. D. It is authoritative in the sense that not a fact is given nor an opinion expressed for which the writer does not cite volume and page of the book or document from which he has drawn his material. The style is in no way remarkable, nor is there any novelty of method to attract the reader of history who looks for striking characterizations; but for reference purposes, for convenience to the student in discovering quickly what the best scholarship has determined in regard to the institutions of any particular period, the work is simply invaluable. It will be a standard work of reference in every college library in the country.—*Dial.*

EDUCATIONAL.

Elementary Zoölogy. By Frank E. Beddard. Longmans, Green & Co.

The *Elementary Zoölogy* of Frank E. Beddard contains an account of a few types selected from the chief groups of the animal kingdom, followed and accompanied by a consideration of some of the more general conclusions of biology. A type system has to be used, but the author has endeavored to obviate the great fault of that method—the liability of the students conceiving that the characters of the species selected for description are distinctive of a wider assemblage of forms—by emphasizing here and there the differences between allied groups. The question arises whether to begin with the higher forms and go down to the lower, which some authorities believe to be the course easier of comprehension by the student, or to follow the inverse method. The author prefers to begin with the lower forms and gradually work to the higher as the course having the undoubted advantage of presenting the facts in a logical sequence. He accordingly begins with the amœba and proceeds upward. The treatment is simple and lucid. Novelty has not been sought in the illustrations, though there are several new ones, but selections have been made from the best already drawn.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Elements of Sanitary Engineering. By Mansfield Merriman, Professor of Civil Engineering in Lehigh University. Chapman and Hall.

The author of this book deals with the whole range of sanitary science, including an historical notice of sanitation from the time of the Israelites in Egypt; the classification of diseases and statistics of mortality.

This book, which is written for American students of sanitation, does not contain anything that is not known to sanitary engineers of this country. Naturally, in such a small compass it was not practicable to deal with any of the subjects treated in an exhaustive manner; nor can the work be regarded as a text book, but rather as a well-written and able digest of matters which come within the range of the sanitary engineer.—*Nature.*

The Discharge of Electricity through Gases. By J. J. Thompson. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons

It is quite out of the question to call attention in this brief review to the many interesting and important subjects that are discussed throughout the book. The discussion is often brief and lacking in the detail that would be useful to one making a specialty of the subject. But the book is written by one whose own investigations have contributed largely to the development of each of the topics considered, and who is now engaged in further research along the same lines. This fact gives to the treatment a charm impossible of attainment otherwise, and adds to the book a suggestiveness and inspiration which must appeal to all who read it.—*Science.*

Text-book of Physiology. Edited by E. A. SCHÄFER, LL.D., F.R.S. Vol. I. New York, The Macmillan Company.

This new text-book of physiology follows out the idea of combining under one editorship the writings of different men who treat of the special subjects in physiology with which they have had personal and intimate experience In the face of the great and ever-widening scope of the science of physiology, no work of general authority can be written in any other manner to-day.

In illustration of this we find in this volume, which covers merely the chemical side of physiology, reference to fully six thousand original articles. The book is highly creditable to the eleven English physiologists who have contributed to it, and it strengthens the general opinion that in physiology the English are second only to the Germans. The Germans, however, have no such comprehensive and thorough reference text-book as this. The work is hardly one for medical students, but is intended for the teacher, for the advanced investigator or for reference in the medical library.—*Science.*

Laboratory Exercises in Anatomy and Physiology. By James Edward Peabody, A.M., Instructor in Biology in the High School for Boys and Girls, New York City. Henry Holt & Co.

In view of the large amount of instruction in physiology that is given in secondary schools and the large number of text books that exist, it is surprising how few attempts have been made to treat the subject practically by the preparation of laboratory directions. And the few attempts, although in several cases excellent, are, without exception, inadequate.

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Among the subjects treated are the human and mammalian skeleton, the muscles, the chemical testing of foods, digestion, absorption, the heart, the blood and its circulation, oxidation, respiration, the skin, the kidney, excretion, touch, taste, smell, yeast and bacteria. Directions for the use of the microscope and a list of apparatus and chemicals required for the exercises are added. The book is interleaved with blank pages for notes and is intended to be placed in the hands of the pupil. The latter is given simple directions for experimenting and, instead of being told what to observe, is asked concerning the results that follow. In this respect the book is in accord with the best of the practical guides in other departments of science.—*Science.*

Industrial Electricity. Translated and adapted from the French of Henry de Graffigny. Edited by A. G. Elliott, B.Sc. The Macmillan Company. With 65 illustrations.

This little volume, according to the editor's note, is the first of a series upon Electro-mechanics, the other volumes of which will treat the more important of the branches here touched upon, separately and in detail. It is divided into short chapters, and explains in very clear and non-mathematical language, the various applications of electricity. * * * The task of condensing so much in so small a space is, to say the least, herculean.—*Science.*

Bible Stories. Children's Number of the Modern Reader's Bible. Edited by Richard G. Moulton. The Macmillan Company.

The first part of the children's number of the Modern Reader's Bible is now complete: *Bible Stories,* edited with introduction and notes by Professor Richard G. Moulton, Ph D. (The Macmillan Company, 50 cts.) This part comprises stories from the Old Testament of a character to interest children "from an intelligence greater than that of many adults to a child mind that needs to be addressed in a language of its own." Professor Moulton has arranged the volume according to the natural divisions of Bible history: Genesis, the Exodus, the Judges, the Kings and Prophets, the Exile and the Return. (Each of these five parts is bound sepa-

rately and sold at 15 cts.) The more important stories are selected as illustrative of successive periods, while the introduction shows in a very clear way the bearing of each story on the general history. Thus, it is hoped that a fairly complete outline of Old Testamant history—supplemented by the most vivid picturing of salient points—will be given the young mind. Professor Moulton most truly argues that these classical stories should have a place in all education. Their literary charm is so great that they bring up the persons and incidents described with "the vividness of present reality; they lend themselves to moral and religious comment, which thus becomes a comment on life itself." It is needless to say that the introduction and notes are admirably adapted to the special class for which they are intended, and, indeed, they make entertaining reading for the most mature mind.—*Churchman.*

Outlines of Industrial Chemistry. A text-book for students. By Frank Hall Thorp, Ph.D. The Macmillan Company.

We have long waited for a modern book on this subject which would be strictly scientific, but which would also give in plain, intelligible language the modern processes for making the various chemicals, and information relating to the carrying on of various chemical industries. The need of a thoroughly modern book in English on the subject has been very pronounced, and we are happy to say that at last we have a book which, while possibly not ideal, fills nearly all the conditions of a book of this kind. The author has taken an extremely heterogeneous collection of material and has assorted and combined it with rare judgment. The result is immensely satisfactory. We shall place the book among our standard books of reference.—*Scientific American.*

Earth Sculpture, or, The Origin of Land Forms. By James Geikie. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Modern physical geography is distinguished from that which prevailed a decade or two ago in that, while the latter contented itself with a simple description of the various forms of the earth's surface

The Messrs. Putnam's new "Science Series" aims to give the important aspects of contemporary science by means of a set of essays by well recognized specialists on the latest and most advanced views in the various departments and divisions of science, for the information not only of students in other branches, but of the educated classes in general.

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Earth Sculpture, the volume now before us, which treats more exclusively of the geological causes which have produced these forms, is from the pen of the eminent Scotch geologist, James Geikie, best known, perhaps, as the author of *The Great Ice Age*, and brother of Sir Archibald Geikie, the present Director General of the Geological Surveys of Great Britain.

Although belonging to what may now be considered the old school of geologists, Professor Geikie is one who has always realized the importance of connecting deep-seated geological causes with surface phenomena, and is hence well fitted for the task he has undertaken.

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To the general reader the book is a great relief after reading the work of modern geographers, in that the author has avoided the use of their abundant vocabulary of newly coined technical terms, and furthermore that he adds a glossary of the few exceptional words he does use. Further disregard of the more modern views in geology is found in the fact that in his table of geological systems he includes under the Palæozoic system all Pre-Cambrian or Archean rocks.—*Nation.*

European History: An Outline of its Development. By George Burton Adams, Professor of History in Yale University. The Macmillan Company.

This seems to us a model text-book, especially for teachers following the modern method. The text is made a basis for expansion into collateral reading, guided by marginal topics and references. The successive chapters are supplemented with specimen topics for assigned studies, which the teacher can readily amplify. Bibliographies, maps, and illustrations complete an apparatus adequate for a two years' course of study. A main point with Professor Adams is to emphasize the continuous movement of history from period to period. This is apparent from a glance at his Table of Contents. The teacher who intelligently appreciates the book will be able to impart to his pupils one of the best fruits of historical study—an idea of the steady advance of mankind from the primitive to the present level. A sociological interest is prominent in Professor Adams's "Outline," and he devotes a paragraph to "The Common Work of England and America * * * to banish despotism from the world."—*The Outlook.*